



Daily Report

LAST ISSUE

THE *SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA DAILY REPORT*
WILL NOT BE AVAILABLE AS A PAPER BOOK AFTER 16 AUGUST
TO ARRANGE FOR ELECTRONIC RECEIPT, PLEASE SEE INSIDE
FOR INFORMATION ON VARIOUS OPTIONS

LAST ISSUE

Sub-Saharan Africa

ATTENTION!!

ATTENTION!!

ATTENTION!!

FBIS will phase out publication of most of its paper reports, including ALL Daily Reports and most FBIS Reports, by 31 December 1996.

See inside for information on how to access FBIS products and services electronically.

FBIS-AFR-96-151
Monday
5 August 1996

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

Dear Customer:

Responding to our many customers' requests, NTIS is offering FBIS publications electronically. Due to resource limitations, hardcopy production of FBIS publications will be phased out during 1996. Hardcopy reports which have already been discontinued include *Arms Control & Proliferation Issues*, *Environment & World Health*, *Narcotics*, and *Terrorism*.

Hardcopy publication of the regional DAILY REPORTS will cease as follows:

1 August	<i>China, Latin America</i>
19 August	<i>Near East and South Asia, West Europe, Sub-Saharan Africa,</i> <i>West Europe Economic Review</i>
2 September	<i>East Asia, East Europe, East Europe Economic Review</i>
16 September	<i>Central Eurasia, Central Eurasia Military Affairs,</i> <i>Central Eurasia Economic Review</i>

FBIS' goal is to cease publication of all hardcopy reports by 31 December 1996 except for S&T PERSPECTIVES, S&T CENTRAL EURASIA, S&T CHINA, S&T KOREA, S&T EUROPE, and S&T JAPAN. The S&T reports will continue to be published as hardcopy until the graphics they contain can be disseminated on-line.

FBIS products are offered electronically through the National Technical Information Service's (NTIS) "World News Connection" (WNC). This is a new on-line subscription service accessible through the World Wide Web. The Web address is <http://wnc.fedworld.gov>. Please see the next page for a subscription form or call NTIS Fax Direct at 703-487-4140 and enter product code 8645 to receive more information.



World News Connection™

A Foreign News Alert Service
from
the U.S. Government

World News Connection - WNC1.....	\$ 21
7 Day - Introductory Offer	
Unlimited interactive searching	
[no profiles]	
Order number SUB-9856BDQ	
World News Connection - WNC2.....	\$ 50
Monthly	
Unlimited interactive searching	
[no profiles]	
Order number PB95-985700BDQ	
World News Connection - WNC3.....	\$ 75
Monthly	
Unlimited interactive searching	
[1 profile]	
Order number PB95-985800BDQ	
World News Connection - WNC4.....	\$100
Monthly	
Unlimited interactive searching	
[up to 5 profiles]	
Order number PB95-985900BDQ	
(Prices are subject to change)	

User Name (Please Print or Type)

Internet E-mail Address (Required)

Order Number

Price

1) _____

2) _____

(Continue on a blank sheet if more space is required)

Deposit Account Number (for NTIS account customers only): _____

Customer Master Number (if known): _____ Date: _____

Contact Name: _____ Organization: _____

Street Address: _____ City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Province/Territory: _____ Country: _____

Foreign Postal Code: _____

Internet E-mail Address (Organization contact person): _____

Telephone Number: () _____ Fax Number: () _____

Credit Card Number: _____

Credit Card Expiration Date: _____

Card Type (Visa, Master Card, or American Express): _____

Cardholder's Name (as printed on the credit card): _____

Cardholder's Signature (required to validate all orders): _____

(Please fax this form back to NTIS at 703-321-8547. Fax service is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.
To verify receipt of your fax, call (703) 487-4679 between 7:00am - 5:00pm, Monday - Friday, Eastern Time.)

Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-96-151

CONTENTS

5 August 1996

CENTRAL AFRICA

Burundi

Burundi: Army Prevents Bagaza From Meeting Media [AFP]	1
Burundi: AFP—New Government Announced on Burundi Radio	1
Burundi: Defense Ministry Eases Curfew Beginning 1 Aug [Bujumbura Radio]	1
Burundi: Governor Denies Reported Influx of Refugee Into Tanzania [Bujumbura Radio]	1
Burundi: Governments Deny WFP Report of Refugee Exodus to Zaire [Bujumbura Radio]	1
Burundi: Prodebu Chairman Minani Says New Cabinet Nonexistent [AFP]	2
Burundi: Prime Minister Comments on Forming New Government [Paris International]	2
Burundi: Correspondent Says New Government Moderate [London International]	2
Burundi: AFP Lists New Cabinet Members	3
Burundi: Radio Carries Decree Listing New Cabinet [Bujumbura Radio]	4
Burundi: Prodebu Chairman Says New Government 'Mediocre,' 'Too Weak' [Paris International]	5
Burundi: Buyoya—Sanctions Better Than Death [Bujumbura Radio]	5
Burundi: Zairian President Mobutu, Buyoya Meet in Portugal [Brussels DE MORGEN 5 Aug]	6
Burundi: Government Denies New Wave of Refugees Fleeing Violence [AFP]	6
Burundi: Palipehutu To Continue Fighting 'Puppet' Government [AFP]	6
Burundi: Prodebu Official Criticizes Media Coverage of Events [Brussels Radio]	7

Congo

Congo: Interior Ministry Registers New Political Party [Brazzaville Radio]	7
--	---

Gabon

Gabon: Bongo Doubtful About Restoration of Democracy in Burundi [Paris International]	7
---	---

Rwanda

Rwanda: Minister Views Possibility of Burundi Sanctions [Paris International]	7
Rwanda: Another 1,8000 Refugees Arrive From Burundi [Kigali Radio]	8

EAST AFRICA

Ethiopia

Ethiopia: Prime Minister Meets With Chinese Delegation [Addis Ababa Radio]	9
--	---

Somalia

Somalia: Radio Reports Aidid Buried in Mogadishu [Voice of the Masses of the Somali Republic]	9
Somalia: USC-SNA Issues Statement on Aidid's Death, Urges Cease-Fire [Voice of Somali Pacification]	9
Somalia: USC-SNA Security Committee, Forces Ordered on 'Full Alert' [Voice of Somali Pacification]	9
Somalia: AFP—Ali-Mahdi Declares Unilateral Cease-Fire	9
Somalia: Ali-Mahdi Radio Carries Statement on Aidid's Death [Voice of the Somali Republic]	10
Somalia: Aidid Faction Suspends Sports During Mourning [Voice of the Masses of the Somali Republic]	10

Somalia: Ato Aide Urges Calm, Dialogue [AFP]	10
Somalia: NLC Resolution—Foreign Governments Behind Current Problems [Voice of the Masses of the Somali Republic]	10
Somalia: Ato Faction Holds 'Major Meeting' on Cease-Fire [Voice of Somali Pacification]	11
Somalia: Aidid Aide, Ato Interviewed on Aidid's Death [London International]	11
Somalia: AFP—RRA Recaptures Hoddur; Battle for Baidoa Looming	12
Somalia: Aidid's Son Elected as Successor To Lead Faction [AFP]	13
Somalia: AFP—Aidid's Son Sworn as Self-Declared 'President'	13
Somalia: Radio—Aidid's Son Elected 'President' [Voice of the Masses of the Somali Republic] ..	13
Somalia: Radio—Hussein Aidid Sworn In as Somali 'President' [Voice of the Masses of the Somali Republic]	13
Somalia: Ali Mahdi Reacts to Aidid Election, Orders Troops on Alert [AFP]	14
Somalia: Arab League Urges National Reconciliation in Somalia [MENA]	14
Somalia: Shooting Reported in South Mogadishu; 2 Dead [AFP]	14

Tanzania

Tanzania: Nyerere Calls For Sanctions Against Burundi [Dar es Salaam Radio]	15
Tanzania: Government Bans All Trade, Economic Activities With Burundi [Dar es Salaam Radio]	15
Tanzania: Air Tanzania To Stop Flights to Burundi; Border Closed [AFP]	15
Tanzania: 'Determined' Effort To Implement Burundi Sanctions Cited [Paris International] ..	15

Uganda

Uganda: 78 Oris Rebels Reportedly Defect, Surrender to UPDF [THE NEW VISION 4 Aug] ..	16
Uganda: Rebels Kill 11 in Northwest on 31 Jul [THE NEW VISION 2 Aug]	16
Uganda: Kony Rebels Kill 11 in North [THE NEW VISION 2 Aug]	16
Uganda: SPLA Reportedly Kill 1800 Student 'Mujahidin' in South [THE NEW VISION 3 Aug] ..	17
Uganda: LRA Rebels Kill 2, Abduct 41 in North [THE NEW VISION 3 Aug]	17

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

South Africa: Mbeki, Nzo To Attend Talks on Burundi Crisis 5 Aug [SAPA]	18
South Africa: ANC 'SDU' Receiving Paramilitary Training [SAPA]	18
South Africa: ANC Branches Lobbying To Oust North West Province Premier [THE STAR 1 Aug] ..	18
South Africa: De Klerk—NP Planning 'Workable' Version of RDP [SAPA]	19
South Africa: 'No Clear' South African Policy on Burundi [MAIL & GUARDIAN 2 Aug]	20
South Africa: PAC Calls on Mandela To Make 'Concrete Offer' To Join GNU [SAPA]	21
South Africa: Buthelezi Reportedly Putting IFP on 'Collision Course' [BEELD 30 Jul]	21
South Africa: Free State Premier Lekota Could Be Dismissed by 2 Aug [Johannesburg Radio]	22
South Africa: 25,000 Impala Platinum Mine Workers on Strike [SAPA]	23
South Africa: Further on Tembisa Station Stampede Aftermath [Johannesburg TV]	23
South Africa: U.S. Reportedly Paid \$150,000 to Burundian Coup Leader [MAIL & GUARDIAN 2 Aug]	23
South Africa: ANC's Yengeni, Niehaus Vie for Western Cape Leadership [BEELD 31 Jul]	24
South Africa: North West ANC Denies Premier Molefe To Be Ousted [THE STAR 2 Aug]	24
South Africa: Nation To Face Gradual 'Shake-Up' of Political Parties [CAPE TIMES 2 Aug]	25
South Africa: Union Action Set To 'Paralyze' Steel, Engineering Sector [BEELD 1 Aug]	26
South Africa: Holomisa Cites Mandela as Source of Information on Bribes [SAPA]	27
South Africa: NP Calls For Inquiry Into Alleged ANC Leadership Corruption [Johannesburg Radio] ..	28
South Africa: ANC Denies NP Claims of Economic Decline, Education Crisis [Johannesburg Radio] ..	28
South Africa: Minister Warns of 'Crackdown' on Violence in Labor Disputes [Johannesburg Radio] ..	28
South Africa: NP—Antipoverty Strategy Not Intended To Undermine RDP [Johannesburg Radio] ..	28
South Africa: NP Congress Concludes; Name Change Not Considered [SAPA]	29
South Africa: NP Spells Out Strategy at End of Federal Congress [Johannesburg TV]	29

South Africa: Amnesty 'Appalled' by Use of Shock Weapons at Tembisa [SATURDAY STAR 3 Aug]	30
South Africa: 'Showdown' Looming Between Cape Vigilantes, Drug Dealers [Johannesburg TV] ..	30
South Africa: Mbeki, Sports Minister Send 'Warning' Letter to Holomisa [SAPA]	31
South Africa: South African Press Review for 2 Aug [THE STAR 2 Aug, etc.]	32

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Angola

Angola: UNITA Questions Criteria for Armed Forces Membership [Luanda Radio]	34
Angola: Dos Santos Appoints New Public Works Minister [Luanda Radio]	34
Angola: Prime Minister Receives Portuguese Official 2 Aug [Jamba Radio]	34

Mozambique

Mozambique: Prime Minister Comments on Relations With South Korea [Maputo Radio]	34
--	----

Namibia

Namibia: Opposition Leader, Minister on Clashes With UNITA Troops [London International]	34
--	----

Swaziland

Swaziland: King Revokes Former Prime Minister of Parliament Seat [WEEKEND OBSERVER 3-4 Aug]	35
Swaziland: King Mswati III's Spending on Hotel, Palaces Viewed [MAIL & GUARDIAN 2 Aug]	36

Zimbabwe

Zimbabwe: Minister Hails 'Breakthrough' Textile Agreement With RSA [Harare Radio]	36
---	----

WEST AFRICA

Benin

Benin: Kerekou To Convene Economic Conference [Cotonou Radio]	38
---	----

Cote d'Ivoire

Cote d'Ivoire: Soldiers Given 'Shoot To Kill' Order on Liberian Rebels [London International]	39
Cote d'Ivoire: Government Discusses 'Emergency' Security Plan [Abidjan Radio]	40

The Gambia

The Gambia: Constitutional Referendum Postponed Until 8 Aug [Libreville Radio]	40
--	----

Liberia

Liberia: Boley Blames Taylor for Blocking Peace [AFP]	40
---	----

Burundi

Burundi: Army Prevents Bagaza From Meeting Media

AB0208121396 Paris AFP in English
1154 GMT 2 Aug 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Bujumbura, 2 Aug (AFP) — The Burundian military on Friday [2 August] prevented foreign journalists from entering the home of former president Jean-Baptiste Bagaza and attending a press conference he had called. Bagaza later told AFP by telephone that he was not surprised by the measure. He said that Pierre Buyoya, a Tutsi who seized power last week in a military-backed coup, "does not like being criticized, specially by someone credible."

Bagaza, also a Tutsi, seized power in a coup in 1976 and was himself overthrown by Buyoya in 1987. Buyoya relinquished power after losing elections in 1993. Bagaza had condemned last week's coup, and Buyoya had retorted that Bagaza was not so much against the coup itself as against the fact that it was not Bagaza who ended up in power.

In the telephone interview, Bagaza said: "We are very happy that the government (of former President Sylvestre Ntibantunganya, a Hutu) is gone, but there were other ways of proceeding than a putsch." He said he had always been in favor of a national conference leading to a transition government of national unity.

Burundi: AFP—New Government Announced on Burundi Radio

AB0208185296 Paris AFP in English
1844 GMT 2 Aug 96

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Bujumbura, Aug 1 (AFP) — A new government in Burundi, resulting from the July 25 bloodless coup in which Pierre Buyoya seized the president's office, was announced Friday [2 August] by Radio Burundi.

Buyoya, a Tutsi and former president whose fledgling regime faces sanctions from African neighbors, had indicated that the new government would seek an end to bitter strife between Hutus and Tutsis in the central African country.

The new government has 23 ministers and two secretaries of state, and includes several Hutus who belong to FRODEBU, (Front for Democracy in Burundi), the party of ousted president Sylvestre Ntibantunganya. Two of them were ministers of the former government. [passage omitted]

Informed sources said earlier Friday that "two or three" ministers from Ntibantunganya's administration were ready to "voluntarily" join the new regime.

Burundi: Defense Ministry Eases Curfew Beginning 1 Aug

EA0208200596 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in French 1100 GMT 1 Aug 96

[FBIS Translated Text] After the reopening of Bujumbura Airport and Burundian borders — except those with Zaire — the Ministry of Defense informs the public that, as of today, 1 August 1996, the curfew starts at 2200 [2000 GMT] instead of 1900.

Burundi: Governor Denies Reported Influx of Refugee Into Tanzania

EA0208215096 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in French 1100 GMT 1 Aug 96

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The media have been talking about refugees massing at the border between Burundi and Tanzania while other people suggest that those people are assailants. The Muyinga governor, Colonel Alexis Banuma, gives details.

[Begin Banuma recording] It is incorrect to say that refugees are massed along the borders. But what is true, in my view, is that these are people, who are related in one way or another to Tanzanians, who are relatives of some people in Tanzania, preferred not to go back to refugee camps and are now at the border, but on the Tanzanian side.

The other thing to be emphasized is the fact that more than 600 people have returned to Giteranyi, which borders with Tanzania. We believe that the trend will continue and maybe accelerate due to the advent of the new regime headed by Major Pierre Buyoya. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Burundi: Governments Deny WFP Report of Refugee Exodus to Zaire

EA0208225096 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in English 1745 GMT 2 Aug 96

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] The government of Zaire and the governor of the Burundi province of Cibitoke have denied allegations by the UN Food Program [as heard] in Nairobi, according to which 1,000 people are crossing the border each day. There are estimates that NGOs allegations are an invitation to an influx to Zaire. (Prime Ndikumagenge) reports:

[Begin (Ndikumagenge) recording] The WFP in Nairobi reported that there was a new influx of Burundian refugees to Zaire. It said 1,000 were crossing the border daily. Meantime, the same NGOs are preparing a site to welcome possible refugees from Burundi. However, this is done and said only in the national radios, while the

government of Zaire has firmly denied any new influx of refugees from Burundi.

Authorities in the Zairian region of Kivu neighboring with Burundi said they had not noticed any movement, underlining [that] an exodus of 1,000 people a day would be too important not to be seen. Moreover, the border between Zaire and Burundi is closed since many months. [The] Zairian Government has been joined by the governor of Cibitoke, the Burundian province which the refugees would be fleeing. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Burundi: Frodebu Chairman Minani Says New Cabinet Nonexistent

AB0308170896 Paris AFP in French
1235 GMT 3 Aug 96

[FBIS Translated Text] Nairobi, 3 Aug (AFP) — The government put in place following the 25 July military coup d'etat and whose composition was announced yesterday evening is "politically and technically nonexistent," Jean Minani, chairman of the Front for Democracy in Burundi [Frodebu], stated today.

The Frodebu, which is dominated by the Hutu majority ethnic group, is the party of Sylvestre Ntibantunganya, the president overthrown by the coup d'etat that brought to power Major Pierre Buyoya, the former Tutsi head of state.

The new government comprises as many Hutus as Tutsis, including some Frodebu members. "They are only apparent members," Mr. Minani stated in Dar es Salaam, from where AFP questioned him by telephone. "There are no politicians in this government, which is also nonexistent technically," Frodebu Chairman Minani added.

"It is a government in which only Mr. Buyoya will make decisions along with two or three other persons, including the ministers of defense and of the interior," Mr. Minani further stated.

The Frodebu chairman, who is currently in Tanzania, intends to continue his consultations with foreign governments "so that they are not misled, so that they do not believe Mr. Buyoya is moderate, good, and kind."

Burundi: Prime Minister Comments on Forming New Government

LD0308185496 Paris Radio France International
in French 1730 GMT 3 Aug 96

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The new leaders of Burundi are strengthening their grip on power. [passage omitted]

Here is a statement by Burundi's Prime Minister Pascal-Firmin Ndimira, broadcast by Burundi's national radio:

[Begin Ndimira recording] Without negotiations with any party, we managed to attract many parties into this cabinet, including the Frodebu [Front for Democracy in Burundi], that is people close to the Frodebu: as you know all parties have been suspended and so what we did was actually to try and convince individuals who are close to the various parties. Most of the people decided to join the cabinet on their own. In any case, no one was forced to join the cabinet. We proved we had an open mind when we appointed the ministers and this same open mind will guide our action during the transition period. We are open to contributions from all sides, not only at the government level, but also to fill other important posts at the presidency and at the office of the prime minister. We remain open to contributions from all sides and we will prove it in the next few days. [end recording]

Burundi: Correspondent Says New Government Moderate

AB0308191696 London BBC World Service
in English 1705 GMT 3 Aug 96

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pierre Buyoya, the former military ruler of Burundi, recalled by the Army after last week's coup, has formed his government. It took him a while. He promised last week to set up an administration that was representative of all communities, especially the rival Tutsis and Hutus. The members of the ousted Hutu Frodebu [Front for Democracy in Burundi] government of President Ntibantunganya would be expected to be suspicious of a Tutsi leader installed by the Tutsi-led Army. His prime minister, Pascal Firmin Ndimira is a Hutu, but a member of the opposition Tutsi-dominated Uprona [Unity for National Progress Party] party. On the line to Bujumbura, Kadria Ahmed asked our correspondent, Louis Tambridge, if Pierre Buyoya had delivered his promised government of national unity.

[Begin recording] [Tambridge] (?Not) a lot of people that he has chosen as ministers are in any way going to frighten people. I think, by and large, it is a government that one could describe as moderate and it has to be said that perhaps it is a little bit light weight politically. A lot of the appointees are new. They don't have much of a track record in politics. A lot of them are technocrats as opposed to politicians. It is a broad ethnic representation; in other words, there are Hutus and Tutsis, but perhaps politically, you have to say that there are more people from the Uprona, the former minority

opposition party than from Frodebu, the former majority party.

[Ahmed] Now, but, does it look as if it is a government which would have the claw that would be necessary for it to keep the army in check?

[Tambridge] Well, I think we have to say that of course, the new government was put in place by the army and quite clearly, some of the senior positions are people who are well connected to the army. I think one of the key things that we'll have to watch to wait and see is how they go about resurrecting the National Assembly which was also suspended along with the Constitution. We have to wait and see how they go about filling the posts of the deputies — the members of parliament there.

[Ahmed] Were there any old faces from the government of former President Ntibantunganya?

[Tambridge] There is no one significant from his former government and there was no appointment offered or accepted by any of the Frodebu former ministers who are currently still seeking refuge in various Western embassies here. Mr. Ntibantunganya himself is still at the house of the American ambassador.

[Ahmed] How is this government being perceived by Burundians?

[Tambridge] Well, I think there is a sense of initial acceptance. I think there is a sense of relief. There are no extremists involved. It doesn't seem to lean particularly

to either one side or the other. So, a lot of people here do think that well, maybe, there is a chance. It depends on the next step, but the first step that has been taken has not caused any sense of fear or panic.

[Ahmed] While all this has been going on, of course, the regional governments around Burundi have threatened sanctions. Is there any indication at all as to whether they have come into effect?

[Tambridge] Yes, it is and it seems that Tanzania is taking the initiative. A lot of material that reaches Bujumbura comes via Tanzania either by road or by ferry from Dar es Salaam across Lake Tanganyika and at the moment, there are queues of trucks that have been stopped at the border and there are also ferries and other cargo ships that are being prevented from leaving the port of Kigoma. These include both passenger ferries, cargo ferries, and also oil tankers. And of course, the importation of fuel could well turn out to be something quite significant whether to continue to be blocked. [end recording]

Burundi: AFP Lists New Cabinet Members

AB0308203196 Paris AFP in French
1151 GMT 3 Aug 96

[FBIS Translated Text] Bujumbura, 3 Aug (AFP) — Below is the composition of the Burundian Government following the 25 July coup that brought Former Tutsi President Pierre Buyoya to power. This cabinet was announced yesterday evening.

Prime Minister	Ndimira, Pascal-Firman
Minister of:	
External Relations and Cooperation	Rukingama, Luc (Hutu, Unity for National Progress Party, Uprona)
Interior and Public Security	Lieutenant Colonel Bayaganakandi, Epitaphe (Tutsi)
Justice	Rubashamuheto, Gervais (Tutsi)
Defense	Colonel Sinzoyiheba, Firmin (Tutsi)
Development Planning and Reconstruction	Minani, Evariste (Tutsi, Party for National Recovery, Parena, of Former Tutsi President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza)
Communal Development	Bambasi, Pierre (Hutu, Front for Democracy in Burundi, Frodebu, party of deposed President Sylvestre Ntibantunganya)
Relocation and Resettlement of Displaced Persons and Refugees	Bariyuntura, Anna (Tutsi)
Towns and Country Planning and Environment	Barandereka, Bernard (Tutsi, Uprona)
Agriculture and Livestock	Ntiranyibagira, Damas (Hutu, considered to be close to the Party for the Liberation of the Hutu People, Palipehutu)
Finance	Niyibigira, Gerard (Hutu, Uprona)
Trade, Industry, and Tourism	Nzabampema, Frederic (Tutsi, Uprona)

Prime Minister	Ndimira, Pascal-Firman
Labor, Handicrafts, and Vocational Training	Muteragirana, Barnabe (Hutu, Frodebu)
Civil Service	Ndakoze, Monique (Tutsi, Frodebu)
Primary Education and Adult Literacy	Ndimurukundo, Nicephore (Tutsi, Independent Labor Party)
Secondary and Higher Education, and Scientific Research	Bigawa, Samuel (Hutu, Frodebu)
Human Rights, Social Action, and Women's Development	Ruhaza, Christine (Hutu)
Youth, Sports, and Culture	Gasutwa, Bonaventure (Tutsi, Uprona)
Public Health	Kariburyo, Juma (Hutu)
Communication	Ndayicariye, Pierre-Claver (Hutu, Frodebu)
Public Works and Equipment	Nkurunziza, Pascal (Tutsi)
Transport, Posts and Telecommunications	Sinzinkayo, Leonce (Hutu, Frodebu, member of deposed President Ntubunganya's government)
Energy and Mines	Pressadi, Idi Buhanga (Hutu, Burundi People's Rally, Mr. Ntubunganya's presidential majority, and member of the deposed government)
Institutional Reform	Nindorera, Eugene (Tutsi)
Secretary of State in charge of:	
Cooperation	Habyarimana, Leonidas (Tutsi, Frodebu)
Public Security	Nzohabonayo, Venerand (Hutu, Frodebu)

Burundi: Radio Carries Decree Listing New Cabinet

EA0308193796 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in English 1745 GMT 2 Aug 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] By Decree 100-002 issued this evening, the Burundi Head of State Pierre Buyoya has appointed the cabinet. Have been appointed:

Mr. Luc Rukingama, minister of foreign affairs;

Mr. Epitace Bayaganakandi, minister of interior and public security;

Mr. Gervais Rubashamuheto, minister of justice;

Colonel Firmin Sinzoyiheba, minister of defense [re-appointed];

Mr. Evariste Minani, minister of development planning and reconstruction;

Mr. Pierre Bambasi, minister of communal development;

Mrs. Anne Bariyuntura, minister for relocation and resettlement of displaced persons and refugees;

Mr. Bernard Barandereka, minister of territorial management and environment [former minister of public works];

Mr. Damas Ntiranyibagira, minister of agriculture and livestock;

Mr. Gerard Nibigira, minister of finance [former minister of planning, development, and reconstruction];

Mr. Frederic Nzabampema, minister of commerce, industry, and tourism;

Mr. Barnabe Muteragirana, minister of work, handicrafts, and professional training;

Mrs. Monique Ndakoze, minister of public service;

Mr. Nicephore Ndimurukundo, minister for elementary school and adult literacy [reappointed];

Mr. Samuel Bigawa, minister of secondary school, higher education, and scientific research;

Mrs. Christine Ruhaza, minister of human rights, social action, and women's promotion;

Mr. Bonaventure Gasutwa, minister of youth, sports, and culture;

Mr. Juma Kariburyo, minister of health;

Mr. Pierre-Claver Ndayicariye, minister of communications;

Mr. Pascal Nkurunziza, minister of public works and equipment;

Mr. Leonce Sinzinkayo, minister of transport, posts, and telecommunications [re-appointed];

Mr. Idi Buhanga Pressadi, minister of energy and mine [as heard, re-appointed];

Mr. Eugene Nindorera, minister of institutional reforms.

It has been appointed [as heard] two secretaries of State. Those are Mr. Leonidas Havyarimana, secretary of state at the Ministry in Charge of External Relations and Cooperation; Mr. Venerand Nzohabonayo [formerly director of president's office in November 1994], secretary of state in the Ministry of Interior and Public Security, in charge of public security.

Burundi: Frodebu Chairman Says New Government 'Mediocre,' 'Too Weak'

LD0308194796 Paris Radio France International in French 1830 GMT 3 Aug 96

[FBIS Translated Text] The authorities in Burundi, which came to power in the coup on 25 July have strengthened their credentials. Major Pierre Buyoya, in fact, announced the formation of his government team yesterday. In total there are 25 ministers divided between Hutus and Tutsis, the country's two communities.

Jean Minani, the chairman of Frodebu [Front for Democracy in Burundi], that is to say the political party of the deposed head of state [Sylvestre Ntibantunganya] ousted in the putsch on 25 July, gives his reaction. Jean Minani is interviewed by Laurence Chaffard

[Begin recording.] [Minani] I believe that it is a government that is politically and technically too weak in comparison to all the other governments that Burundi has had. Thus, in several words it is a mediocre government.

But this is what we were expecting. What gave me pleasure is that there are no big guns, there are not even any really well-known members of Frodebu. Frodebu and all the members of Frodebu have respected instructions to not accept being part of his [Buyoya] government in spite of numerous entreaties and even the use of intimidation.

However, I am concerned about the composition of his government. Nevertheless this follows exactly what we have always said: that Mr. Buyoya will not be able to form a government capable of bringing peace to Burundi. [end recording]

Burundi: Buyoya—Sanctions Better Than Death

EA0308203896 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in French 1800 GMT 3 Aug 96

[FBIS Translated Text] The President of the Republic, Major Pierre Buyoya, today made his first visit following his return to power. He visited Gitega [central Burundi, second largest town in Burundi] and he was carrying a reassuring message of peace. Our colleague, Didas Ndikumana, who covered the president's visit, reports.

[Ndikumana] President Buyoya's visit shows that everything is not yet lost. The Gitega stadium was full of people from all ethnic groups, just as it had been three years ago. President Buyoya recalled that his action of 25 July [words indistinct] the situation which prevailed under the former regime, an impending genocide and in progress [as heard], and which nobody had wanted to stop, a disastrous economic situation, unacceptable disorder in the capital and throughout the country.

President Buyoya said that the current regime has chosen as its objectives security for all Burundians: Hutus, Tutsis, and Twas without exception. All Burundian citizens must fight the genocide into which the country was sliding, but they should do so with discipline.

The President of the Republic also emphasized that the notion of democracy should be redefined so that Burundians will no longer kill each other. Therefore, the current regime is a new regime which is not coming to reverse democracy or impose any kind of dictatorship; rather it is a regime which aims to relaunch a framework of dialogue which will lead to a national debate among all Burundians. It is within that framework that a democracy adapted to the Burundian situation will be found. These were objectives which had to be achieved and the process was irreversible. President Buyoya called upon the Burundians to support his peace-related objectives. This support was pledged by the inhabitants of Gitega. Major Pierre Buyoya also met representatives of Gitega civil servants and the youth who informed him of their worries, especially about members of former political parties who continue to loot Burundi. President Buyoya considered it was normal that there should be people who oppose his ideas, but said that the opponents should stop dividing Burundians.

The other concern of the Gitega population related to the sanctions that neighboring countries want to impose against us. The president pointed out that many countries understood the reason behind the change of 25 July and that other countries, which had not yet understood, particularly Tanzania, would also do so. The president (?responding) to the sanctions question said that sanctions were better than death.

The youth asked that the question of poor students be taken seriously and that final-year students be given time to prepare for their examinations.

Burundi: Zairian President Mobutu, Buyoya Meet in Portugal

BR0508140996 *Brussels DE MORGEN in Dutch*
5 Aug 96 p 8

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Colonel Jean Bikomagu, one of Burundi's new "strongmen," had a secret meeting with Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko in the latter's villa in Algarve (South Portugal), where Mobutu is presently on vacation. On the other hand, the Burundian Embassy in Brussels announced the composition of the new Burundian Government on Saturday.

Bikomagu, a Tutsi who is commander of the Burundian Army, was accompanied by Mathias Hitimana, a Tutsi hawk who is chairman of the Party for the Reconciliation of the People, and by Nicholas Mayuguy, a Hutu who has been chairman of the UPRONA, the former Tutsi-controlled united party.

The meeting between Mobutu and Bikomagu dealt with the growing instability in the former Belgian colony. Although the border between Zaire and Burundi is closed, thousands of refugees continue to flock in. The area has become a center for the trade of arms, mostly intended for the Hutus.

In Burundi the new president stated on Saturday that "sanctions are better than death." These were the words in which Major Pierre Buyoya reacted to the economic sanctions imposed on his country by certain African countries.

"Many countries understand the reasons for the changes which took place on 25 July. Others, such as Tanzania, fail to understand up to now, but they will understand soon." According to the Burundian State Radio, Buyoya said so at a meeting in Gitega, in the middle of the country. On 25 July, Major Buyoya seized power after the Tutsi-controlled Army had ousted President Sylvestre Ntibantunganya. On that occasion, Buyoya stated that he wanted to achieve a return to democracy, and that he had seized power to stop the ethnical bloodshed between the Hutu majority and the Tutsi minority. An estimated 1,000 people a month are killed in ethnical violence in Burundi. "The concept of democracy must be redefined, so that Burundians stop killing each other," Buyoya stated on Saturday. The new president claimed that he "does not want to do away with democracy nor institute a dictatorship," but that he "wants to bring about a dialogue which should lead to a national debate in which all Burundians should take part." [passage omitted]

Burundi: Government Denies New Wave of Refugees Fleeing Violence

AB0208135796 *Paris AFP in English*
1343 GMT 2 Aug 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Bujumbura, 2 Aug (AFP) — Burundi on Friday [2 August] denied a new wave of refugees was fleeing to neighbouring Zaire amid renewed fears of ethnic bloodshed following a military-backed coup. The denial came after the United Nations reported relief agencies were building a new refugee camp in eastern Zaire to accommodate thousands of Burundians fleeing violence in their homeland. The governor of the northwestern Cibitoke Region which borders Zaire, told Radio Burundi there were no mass movements of refugees across the border.

The World Food Programm said several thousand Burundians had arrived in the eastern Zaire Province of Uvira in recent days. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and international non-governmental agencies (NGOs) said the new camp in the province would be able to accommodate 100,000 people.

Official UNHCR figures show the number of refugees fleeing Burundi, where the Tutsi-dominated Army staged a coup on July 25, had doubled to more than 1,000 a day. Virtually all the refugees are Hutus, relief workers say. More than 120,000 Burundians have sought shelter in Zaire since ethnic violence erupted three years ago. Tens of thousands of people have died in the conflict.

Burundi: Palipehutu To Continue Fighting 'Puppet' Government

AB0208144796 *Paris AFP in French*
1336 GMT 2 Aug 96

[FBIS Translated Text] Nairobi, 2 Aug (AFP) — The Party for the Liberation of the Hutu People [Palipehutu], a Hutu extremist movement, said today that it "will continue to fight the puppet government" in Bujumbura.

Palipehutu is active in Burundi's northeastern Cibitoke Province, where it has been carrying out guerrilla operations against the minority Tutsi-dominated Army which accuses it of attacking civilians.

A coup d'etat overthrew Hutu President Sylvestre Ntibantunganya, who is still taking refuge at the U.S. ambassador's residence in Bujumbura, and returned Major Pierre Buyoya, the former Tutsi president, to power.

"Palipehutu is appealing to the international community (...) to isolate Maj. Buyoya," the movement said in a

communiqué received in Nairobi, and says that "any peace initiative excluding it will be doomed to failure."

Another Hutu rebel movement, the National Council for the Defense of Democracy, has also said it will pursue the armed struggle, while appealing to the people to remain calm.

Burundi: Frodebu Official Criticizes Media Coverage of Events

LD0308170996 Brussels La Une Radio Network in French 1500 GMT 3 Aug 96

[FBIS Translated Text] The new strongman of Burundi, Major Pierre Buyoya, on 2 August presented his government — a team composed of both Tutsis and Hutus representatives. It is a government that claims to be a broad national union, but officials of Frodebu [Front for Democracy in Burundi], the party of the ousted president, have already rejected this new government in spite of the assurances made by the putschists toward it and the international community. The situation, they say, is still dangerous for the Hutus and for moderate Tutsis. Here is a statement of one of the leaders of Frodebu, who has been living in exile in Nairobi since the coup on 25 July, during a short visit to Brussels. Francoise Berliman interviewed Joseph Kamkarutimana [name as heard]:

[Begin recording] [Kamkarutimana] We know that in Bujumbura our officials, the president, the officials of Frodebu, the members of the National Assembly, and Frodebu dignitaries are all still hiding in embassies and that within the country the violence continues and our people are being killed with complete silence from the international media.

[Berliman] You want to say that Hutus are being killed and that this particular news is not being disclosed?

[Kamkarutimana] That is life here in our country. When Hutus or Tutsis who are in favor of democratic change are killed, there is complete silence from the international media. However, when it is a Tutsi or a member of the opposition who dies, it is the time to alert all the world's media. That is the law at home because the national radio and television stations in our country belong to the opposition, thus directed by the military authorities supported by the army and thus by Buyoya.

For them, when it seems that everything is fine at the moment when there is total chaos then it is fine. [sentence as heard] They are winning in terms of international media coverage and of sympathy from the rest of the world. [end recording]

Congo

Congo: Interior Ministry Registers New Political Party

AB0208093996 Brazzaville Radio Nationale Congolaise Network in French 1800 GMT 1 Aug 96

[FBIS Translated Text] A new party has been registered at the Ministry of Interior in Brazzaville. It is the Rally for Democracy and Republic [Rassemblement pour la Democratie et la Republique] of General Raymond Damase Ngollo, the former minister of state for defense.

Gabon

Gabon: Bongo Doubtful About Restoration of Democracy in Burundi

LD0408222396 Paris Radio France International in French 2130 GMT 4 Aug 96

[FBIS Translated Text] After the putsch and the constitution of a new government in Burundi, there has been this reaction by Gabonese President Omar Bongo. The Gabonese president says he has doubts about the restoration of democracy in Burundi. In an interview broadcast by Congolese national radio, President Bongo says that if elections are organized in Burundi, the Hutu majority will win them — which according to him will lead the Tutsi minority to carry out a fresh coup. It is not right for Major Pierre Buyoya, who lost office through the ballot box, to take it back by force, the Gabonese president emphasized.

Rwanda

Rwanda: Minister Views Possibility of Burundi Sanctions

LD0208115296 Paris Radio France International in French 1830 GMT 1 Aug 96

[FBIS Translated Text] Rwanda took part in the summit [of Great Lakes states] in Arusha on 31 July. It was represented by the head of state, the foreign minister, and Patrick Mazimpaka, minister for refugee repatriation and reconstruction. Our reporter Monique Maas asked him to comment on the Kigali government's position on the matter [of sanctions against Burundi].

[Begin Mazimpaka recording] Economic sanctions could be applied if Burundi does not attempt to improve the security situation and to find a lasting solution to the country's problems. We have spoken of negotiations between all the parties in conflict — in other words, political parties, armed groups — so what you have to do is bring everyone to the negotiating table. These attempts at reaching a negotiated settlement must continue. [end recording]

Rwanda: Another 1,800 Refugees Arrive From Burundi

*EA0308174096 Kigali Radio Rwanda in English
1145 GMT 3 Aug 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] One thousand eight hundred Rwandese refugees [have] arrived in the country since yesterday from Magara [northern Burundi] and Rukuramigabo [northern Burundi] refugee camps. [The]

refugees are currently stationed at Musango transit camp of Butare prefecture [southern Rwanda] before being transported to their communes of origin.

The 1,800 refugees came following another group of 654 refugees who arrived in Butare last Thursday [1 August] from the same camps of Magara and Rukuramigabo refugee camps. [as heard]

Ethiopia

Ethiopia: Prime Minister Meets With Chinese Delegation

EA0108221596 *Addis Ababa Radio Ethiopia International Service in English* 1630 GMT 1 Aug 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Prime Minister Meles Zenawi has said today that Ethiopia has a need of Chinese technical aid aimed at improving the old-age [as heard] farming systems of small-scale farmers, who account [for] 80 percent of the country's population.

During talks with the visiting Chinese delegation, Prime Minister Meles said the country needs to revamp the productivity of the agricultural sector as it is the mainstay of its economy. Mr. Meles said Ethiopia could learn from the valuable experiences of China, which registered better and encouraging performance in agriculture.

The Chinese delegation, led by Mr. [Ziyang Yan Hi], [the] vice minister of agriculture, told the Ethiopian premier that technical experts who would assist Ethiopian peasants engaged in small-scale farming are to come soon.

Dr. Teketel Forsido, minister of agriculture, told newsmen that the talks between Prime Minister Meles and the Chinese officials focused on Sino-Ethiopian bilateral cooperation with particular emphasis on agricultural sector.

Somalia

Somalia: Radio Reports Aidid Buried in Mogadishu

EA0208141296 *(Clandestine) Radio Mogadishu Voice of the Masses of the Somali Republic in English* 1300 GMT 2 Aug 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] [Words indistinct] His Excellency Mohamed Farah Aidid, the President of the Republic of Somalia, has been buried today at his home residence in Mogadishu after the Friday prayers. The burial ceremony was attended by the vice president, ministers, assistant ministers, directors general, military and police [word indistinct], politicians, and many other Somali people. The late president of the Republic was born in Beled [words indistinct] during 1934 and left behind 14 children. He was known to many languages, including Somali, English, Italy [as heard], and Russian.

Somalia: USC-SNA Issues Statement on Aidid's Death, Urges Cease-Fire

AB0208142096 *(Clandestine) Radio Mogadishu Voice of Somali Pacification in Somali* 1115 GMT 2 Aug 96

[FBIS Translated Text] An official statement from the United Somali Congress-Somali National Alliance

[USC-SNA] says that when it became known that General Mohamed Farah Aidid died on 1 August following injuries sustained when the self-proclaimed group attacked bases of the USC-SNA, Somali Salvation Alliance [USC-SSA], and USC-PM [expansion unknown] in Makka and Medina Districts on 24 July, the USC-SNA, (?in keeping with its policy) of [word indistinct] and reconciliation of the Somali people, has called for:

1. The implementation of a [word indistinct] cease-fire in all areas where fighting is taking place in Somalia.
2. [Words indistinct] to move toward pacification, reconciliation, and ways for the Somali people to find peace.
3. It calls on all Somali groups to convene an emergency meeting to consider the future of the nation.
4. All the forces of the coalition for peace, comprising the USC-SNA, USC-SSA, and USC-PM to [words indistinct], and to continue pacification efforts.

The USC-SNA is calling on national charity groups and relief organizations to deliver emergency assistance to the Somali people.

Somalia: USC-SNA Security Committee, Forces Ordered on 'Full Alert'

EA0208142896 *(Clandestine) Radio Mogadishu Voice of Somali Pacification in Somali* 1115 GMT 2 Aug 96

[FBIS Translated Text] A statement from the office of Mohamed Jama Qoordheereh, secretary of defense of the United Somali Congress-Somali National Alliance [USC-SNA], calls on the USC-SNA Security Committee and its coalition forces to be on full alert, and to be vigilant in defending themselves.

Somalia: AFP—Ali-Mahdi Declares Unilateral Cease-Fire

AB0208172796 *Paris AFP in English* 1631 GMT 2 Aug 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Mogadishu, Aug 2 (AFP) — Somali warlord Ali Mahdi Mohamed, the main rival of the late Mohamed Farah Aidid, declared an immediate unilateral ceasefire on Friday [2 August], a radio station controlled by the former said.

Ali Mahdi, whose forces control the northern part of Mogadishu, said he was ready to improve dialogue with Aidid's successors, according to the radio's 7:00 p.m. (1600 GMT) broadcast.

Aidid died overnight of injuries sustained in fighting last week and was buried on Friday near his home in the south of the capital.

Somalia: Ali-Mahdi Radio Carries Statement on Aidid's Death

EA0208194196 Mogadishu Voice of the Somali Republic in Somali 1700 GMT 2 Aug 96

[FBIS Translated Text] USC-SSA [United Somali Congress-Somali Salvation Alliance], USC-PM [United Somali Congress-Peace Movement] and USC-SNA [United Somali Congress-Somali National Alliance] today, 2 August, held a meeting under the chairmanship of Mr. Ali Mahdi Muhammad, the President of the Somali Republic, who is also the chairman of the USC-SSA, to discuss the future of the Somali people following the death on 1 August of General Muhammad Farah Aidid, who was an instigator of the civil wars and the stumbling block to the efforts to find a solution to the Somali issue.

After lengthy deliberations the participants of the meeting issued the following declaration:

1. Gen. Muhammad Farah Hasan Aidid, who was responsible for the series of civil wars in the country over a period of four years and eight months, starting from 17 November 1991 to 1 August 1996, died of injuries sustained during a battle in Makka and Medina with the peace-supporting coalition of forces of the USC-SSA, USC-PM and USC-SNA;
2. The Somali people, in general, and warring communities, in particular, are called upon to settle their differences peacefully. The Somali people are fed up with renewed civil war, considering the destruction inherited from the past civil war;
3. The USC-SSA, the USC-PM and USC-SNA, who share the same principles, will continue their efforts aimed at reviving Somali unity and restoring lost nationhood;
4. Aidid supporters are called upon to end the policy of self-proclamation and the use of the gun and are instead called upon to sit at the negotiating table with a view to resolving the Somali issue. The organizations also propose to hold a national conference and then form a broad-based government. The USC-SSA, USC-PM and USC-SNA appeal to the international community to provide us with humanitarian aid and to assist in national reconciliation.

Somalia: Aidid Faction Suspends Sports During Mourning

EA0308160896 (Clandestine) Radio Mogadishu Voice of the Masses of the Somali Republic in Somali 1400 GMT 3 Aug 96

[FBIS Translated Text] A spokesman for the Ministry of Youth and Sport has said that beginning today, 3

August 1996, all sports activities at the various stadiums in Mogadishu were suspended in honor of the mourning period for the late president Mohamed Farah Aidid. The spokesman said that the Gorgor-Interglobe football match scheduled for 4 August at the main Mogadishu stadium had been deferred until further notice.

Somalia: Ato Aide Urges Calm, Dialogue

AB0308180796 Paris AFP in English 1635 GMT 3 Aug 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Nairobi, Aug 3 (AFP) — An aide of one of Somalia's main faction leaders Saturday [3 August] urged all parties to the Somali conflict to cease hostilities and start peace talks following the death of General Mohamed Farah Aidid.

Mohamed Hassan Awale, an aide of one of Aidid's arch rivals, Osman Hassan Ali Ato, told AFP that Ato had started consultations with his "adversaries" in a bid to end Somalia's civil war and establish a government in the horn of African country.

"We urge all parties to cease hostile activities and seek dialogue," Awale said.

"We don't derive pleasure from Aidid's death, but we hope his death will help ease the situation", he added. Osman Ato is Aidid's former ally and financier, but the two warlords fell out last year and their militiamen have since been engaged in intermittent bloody warfare in Mogadishu and in the Indian Ocean port town of Marka.

General Aidid died on Thursday after being wounded in fighting in Mogadishu on July 25. Fighting mainly pitting militiamen loyal to Osman Ato and Ali Mahdi Mohamed against Aidid's fighters claimed some 150 lives in Mogadishu in July.

Somalia has been run by feuding warlords since the overthrow of former dictator Mohamed Siad Barre in 1991.

Somalia: NLC Resolution—Foreign Governments Behind Current Problems

EA0308190496 (Clandestine) Radio Mogadishu Voice of the Masses of the Somali Republic in Somali 1700 GMT 3 Aug 96

[FBIS Translated Text] At its meeting today, members of the National Leadership Council [NLC] issued a seven-point resolution on the country's internal and external policies. The points are as follows:

1. The policies of the late president of the Republic of Somalia, Mohamed Farah Aidid, will be applied in the administration of the country.

2. The Somali people are capable of resolving their problems.

3. The government of the Somali Republic will continue in its efforts of pacification and reconciliation among the Somali people — the efforts which brought together 16 political organizations, enabling the formation of the existing government led by heroic struggler and nationalist Mohamed Farah Aidid, may Allah have mercy on his soul.

4. Foreign governments and international agencies are behind the current problems in Somalia.

5. The national leadership calls on foreigners not to meddle in Somalia's affairs, as the Somali people are capable of reconciliation if left alone.

6. The Somali interim government and its supporters will continue its efforts of reconciliation and maintenance of peace. The government has never and does not believe in achieving a political solution by the gun.

7. The Somali interim government wishes to cooperate and collaborate with foreign governments and international relief agencies.

Somalia: Ato Faction Holds 'Major Meeting' on Cease-Fire

EA0308204496 (Clandestine) Radio Mogadishu Voice of Somali Pacification in Somali 1630 GMT 3 Aug 96

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] A major meeting to discuss the implementation of the declaration and resolutions of the USC-SNA [United Somali Congress-Somali National Alliance] on the unconditional cease-fire and the holding of a great national conference has been held at its headquarters in Wardhigley, in Mogadishu. The meeting was attended by USC-SNA officials and supporters residing in the area. Dr Muhammad Abdille Ba'adileh, the USC-SNA secretary for peace and reconciliation, and Elder Ali Da'adow, the USC-SNA advisory committee chairman, underscored the importance of the declaration in bringing together Somali brothers. They said that a great national conference that brings people together could heal the existing political wounds. [passage omitted]

Somalia: Aidid Aide, Ato Interviewed on Aidid's Death

AB0308211196 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 3 Aug 96

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] It is probably too early to make any confident predictions about what might happen in Somalia after the death of faction leader General Farah

Aidid, who was buried yesterday. It came in the thick of new fighting against his bitter rivals, Ali Mahdi Mohamed and Osman Ato. There were reports that Aidid had been wounded in a battle in Mogadishu. His aides claimed he died of a heart attack. Secondly, there are those, such as the Americans and the United Nations, who think with Aidid gone, there might be a window for peace. After all, he was the man who waged the war against American troops in Mogadishu and killed United Nations peacekeepers. But the question is what do the Somali leaders themselves think? On the line to Mogadishu, Elizabeth Ohene asked the late Gen. Aidid's interior minister and member of the funeral committee, Mohamed Qanyare Afreh, how they felt about the funeral.

[Begin recording] [Afreh] Ah, it was very popular; if you were supposed to be in Mogadishu you must be wondering how people come from their homes and they gathered all the streets and routes and around the grave and it was very, very, very popular.

[Ohene] Now that he is dead, what is your organization going to do?

[Afreh] He was heading the government not an organization. I don't understand what is the meaning of the organization in that context. He was heading the government. So, you must put clear, Elizabeth, your question very clear.

[Ohene] So, what is the next step for the government, then?

[Afreh] The government will now conduct according to the constitution in order get a new president for the government.

[Ohene] What? You will be electing a new leader? Would you?

[Afreh] Yes, the interim charter, Article (?63) of paragraph 4 says within seven days must be get new president.

[Ohene] So, who elects the new president then? Who is going to elect him?

[Afreh] He will be elected by the composition of the leadership council plus cabinet ministers.

[Ohene] Now, other faction leaders have called for a cease-fire. They are saying that maybe, this is time for peace. Is this the time for peace in Somalia now?

[Afreh] It was time for peace for a long time. They refused the peace. They said they ceased fire, because they were continuing to fire at us. We were not firing except that we defended ourselves. So, they were

attacking us every now and then. We were not attacking anything. If we were not attacking anything, we have nothing to stop or nothing to continue.

[Obene] How do you remember Gen. Aidid? How would you remember him?

[Afreh] We will always remember him and he will be in our hearts and we will remember as highest as to remember a [words indistinct]. [end recording]

[Announcer] Late Gen. Aidid's interior minister, Mohamed Qanyare Afreh. Well, Gen. Aidid aides have been insisting that they would continue to follow his policies, but his arch rivals Ali Mahdi and Osman Ato declared unilateral cease-fire yesterday in Mogadishu. On the line to Nairobi, Kadria Ahmed asked Osman Ato, if he saw Gen. Aidid's death as increasing the prospects of peace.

[Begin recording] [Ato] Well, a day [words indistinct] really does not contribute peace in Somalia. The peace itself has already been at hand and there are very many Somalis who are working on it. This is why we have got peace initiative, peace at the level of districts and the regions and now to the national.

[Ahmed] You are saying you are sure that nothing in Somalia is likely to change.

[Ato] Well, what I saying is that I am looking forward and we are very optimistic to achieve peace through dialogue and reconciliation among various groups and the factions and this is ... [pauses] some steps have already been taken and we are looking forward that this will continue in the future.

[Ahmed] Now, fingers have been pointed directly at your militia for the shooting of Gen. Aidid. Do you accept responsibility?

[Ato] Pointing finger by one particular group or some particular individuals does not really help the Somali peace. Aidid was among the very many Somalis that had been hurt in the fighting.

[Ahmed] Yes, but can you tell us categorically on this program whether it was militias who were responsible for this shooting or can you categorically say that no, they were not responsible?

[Ato] I can only tell you that I was not on the site, but, certainly has been hurt in the middle of fighting. Who shot that bullet, I cannot verify.

[Ahmed] You, of course, were with Gen. Aidid before you went your different ways. Are you interested, at all, in occupying this position which he has just left vacant?

[Ato] Well, this depends on the reconciliation of the USC-SNA [United Somali Congress-Somali National

Alliance] and I believe the choice should be left to the executive body of the USC-SNA. [end recording]

Somalia: AFP—RRA Recaptures Hoddur; Battle for Baidoa Looming

AB0408131496 Paris AFP in English
1040 GMT 4 Aug 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Mogadishu, Aug 4 (AFP) — The Rahanwein clan on Sunday [4 August] announced the recapture of Hoddur, some 350 kilometres (200 miles) northwest of Mogadishu, in the first fighting reported in Somalia since the death of warlord Mohamed Farah Aidid on Thursday.

A Rahanwein Resistance Army [RRA] spokesman said the clan's militiamen had recaptured the town after a battle with militiamen of Aidid's faction, but other sources said Aidid's men had abandoned the town and fled. They had taken it from Rahanwein last February.

The Rahanwein spokesman said their forces had killed 50 opposing militiamen, wounded seven others and destroyed two pick-up trucks with heavy machine guns or similar weapons mounted. The Rahanwein clansmen lost 16 dead and another 19 were wounded, he said.

Spokesmen for Aidid's faction were unavailable for comment, while the faction's radio station was broadcasting verses from the Koran and tributes to Aidid. Aidid died Thursday night, a week after being wounded in a battle in south Mogadishu.

Another battle was looming Sunday for the strategic inland town of Baidoa, close to Hoddur and the main center of the fertile Juba River valley. Aidid captured Baidoa from the Rahanwein clan in September at the head of a column of 600 men, but retired Major General Mohamed Nur Galal said Rahanwein militiamen in north Mogadishu were streaming back to the front and were expected to make a bid soon to recapture Baidoa too.

Galal said Aidid's men were vulnerable there, short of ammunition and other supplies, adding that the roads were mined. One prisoner in Baidoa is Australian Justin Frazer, 25, of Canberra, who was flying to Somalia from Kenya about two months ago when he developed mechanical problems and made a forced landing there. He was arrested for entering Somalia without a visa from Aidid's "government" and sentenced to 25 years in jail or a 480,000-dollar fine, and his light aircraft was confiscated. Efforts by the Australian government to secure his release were rejected because Aidid was not addressed as president of Somalia.

Somalia: Aidid's Son Elected as Successor To Lead Faction

AB0408140696 Paris AFP in English
1356 GMT 4 Aug 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Mogadishu, Aug 4 (AFP) — The faction of slain warlord Mohamed Farah Aidid on Sunday [4 August] elected his son Hussein, 35, to succeed him, the faction's radio station reported.

Hussein Aidid served in the US Marines and was sent to Somalia with a US intervention force which eventually withdrew in 1994 after being humiliated by his father's militiamen, who dragged the bodies of slain US soldiers through the streets.

He was appointed to conduct liaison between his father and the US troops but was eventually sent back to the United States when his position became politically untenable. He becomes head of the United Somalia Congress/Somalia National Alliance.

Somalia: AFP—Aidid's Son Sworn as Self-Declared 'President'

AB0408170696 Paris AFP in English
1634 GMT 4 Aug 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Mogadishu, Aug 4 (AFP) — The 35-year-old son of slain Somali warlord Mohamed Farah Aidid was sworn in Sunday [4 August] to take over his father's post of self-declared president of this anarchic Horn of Africa country.

Hussein Aidid, a former US Marine, was sworn in by Sheikh Ali Salad, the faction's radio station reported. Salad had administered the oath to General Aidid in June last year when the general's supporters elected him to the head of a government that remains unrecognized by the outside world. Hussein Aidid promised to serve the nation honestly.

"I shall continue the struggle of the late president," said Hussein, who also becomes leader of the United Somali Congress/Somali National Alliance faction — just one of many fighting clan wars here.

"Don't listen to the propaganda of the enemy," he said. "We shall continue all the development programmes which have been established by the government.

"I hope Allah will bring peace and prosperity to the Somali people." Cheering crowds thronged the streets of south Mogadishu to celebrate the news, the radio said.

On the other side of the "Green line," in north Mogadishu, controlled by Ali Mahdi Mohamed, a rival warlord, ordinary Somalis said the decision showed that

Aidid's family considered Somalia to be their personal property.

Somalia: Radio—Aidid's Son Elected 'President'

EA0408172696 (Clandestine) Radio Mogadishu Voice of the Masses of the Somali Republic in Somali
1400 GMT 4 Aug 96

[FBIS Translated Text] At their meeting today, 4 August 1996, the National Leadership Council and the Council of Ministers of the Somali Republic have unanimously elected Mr. Hussein Mohamed Mohamed Aidid as president of the Somali Republic.

In a statement, the National Leadership Council and Council of Ministers said that considering the death of the late Mohamed Farah Aidid, of the Somali Republic; after taking into account Article 16, Part 4, of the transitional charter of the Somali Republic; after considering the prevailing political conditions in the country and the circumstances resulting from the death; after taking into account the urgent need to elect a president, and after taking into account the request of the USC-SNA [United Somali Congress-Somali National Alliance], they had elected Mr. Hussein Mohamed Aidid as interim president of the Somali Republic.

They said Mr. Hussein Mohamed Aidid had the capabilities and fulfilled the (?criteria) necessary to be president of the Somali Republic. Besides being president he is the chairman of the National Leadership Council and the Council of Ministers and is a member of other councils of the national transitional charter.

Somalia: Radio—Hussein Aidid Sworn In as Somali 'President'

EA0408192896 (Clandestine) Radio Mogadishu Voice of the Masses of the Somali Republic in Somali
1700 GMT 4 Aug 96

[FBIS Translated Text] Mr. Hussein Mohamed Aidid, the new president of the Somali Republic, was today sworn in as president of the Somali Republic. The swearing-in ceremony, which took place at the presidency of the Somali Republic in Mogadishu was attended by members of the leadership council, the council of ministers, military officers, religious leaders, social leaders, foreign diplomats and other distinguished guests.

Speaking after he was sworn in by Fadilat Shaykh Ali Salad, the new president pledged to continue with efforts to promote social welfare and the country's reconstruction. Mr. Hussein Mohamed Aidid appealed to members of the leadership council, the council of ministers and the Somali people to support him in

the discharge of his heavy responsibilities, which, he said could be done through cooperation, togetherness, consultation and unity. He called on the Somali people to believe in their God and adhere to the teachings of the holy Koran. He also called on the Somali people to beware of propaganda spread by imperialists and enemies of Somalis aimed at dividing the Somali people. He wished the Somali people social justice and prosperity.

Delivering welcome speeches were Abdirahman Ahmed Ali, alias Tur, the vice president of the Somali Republic; Mohamed Qanyareh Afrah, the minister of internal affairs; and Jama Mohamed Ghalib, the minister of foreign affairs.

Somalia: Ali Mahdi Reacts to Aidid Election, Orders Troops on Alert

*AB0508090796 Paris AFP in English
0720 GMT 5 Aug 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Mogadishu, 5 Aug (AFP) — North Mogadishu strongman Ali Mahdi Mohamed put his militiamen on high alert Monday [5 August] and threatened to revoke a ceasefire following the election of former U.S. marine Hussein Aidid to replace his slain father as "president" of Somalia and leader of a rival faction.

Ali Mahdi told AFP that his ally Osman Hassan Ali "Ato," might revoke his ceasefire too.

Both Mogadishu warlords declared unilateral truces after General Mohamed Farah Aidid died Thursday, having been wounded a week earlier in a battle in the south of the capital.

Ali Mahdi told AFP that the election of 35-year-old Hussein "may provoke the security situation in Somalia" and warned that if Aidid's faction "does not refrain from acts of violence they will be responsible for any wrongdoing taking place in Mogadishu and other parts of Somalia."

"We have put our troops on high alert," he said in an interview, adding that he and Osman Ato "may change our minds on our unilateral ceasefires."

Ali Mahdi described Hussein Aidid's election as "selfish, crazy and nonsensical."

The nomination of Hussein Aidid, who promised to follow in his father's footsteps "and eliminate all internal and external enemies," showed that the Aidid family considered Somalia to be their personal property, Ali Mahdi said.

The "interior minister" of the Aidid "government," Mohamed Qanyare Afreh, Sunday described the election of Hussein Aidid as a "gift" to his late father.

Somalia: Arab League Urges National Reconciliation in Somalia

*NC0408163596 Cairo MENA in English
1601 GMT 4 Aug 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Cairo, 4 Aug (MENA)—The Arab League today expressed regret over the continued loss of lives in Somalia and called on Somali factions to transcend tribal rivalries and denounce violence.

The League's General Secretariat called for adopting dialogue to reach a formula for national reconciliation that would put an end to the Somali crisis.

The League affirmed, in a statement its support of earnest efforts that aim at helping Somalia escape its painful crisis. It expressed anew its readiness to host the Somali national reconciliation conference whether in its premises or any other place that the leaders of Somali factions would agree upon.

Somalia: Shooting Reported in South Mogadishu; 2 Dead

*AB0508112596 Paris AFP in English
1102 GMT 5 Aug 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Mogadishu, 5 Aug (AFP) — Two members of the Abgal clan opposed to the Aidid faction were shot dead Sunday [4 August] night in the disputed south Mogadishu neighbourhood of Bermuda, residents said Monday. Some 30 families living in the part of Bermuda dominated by the Habr Gedir clan of the Aidid family fled after the shooting to the part dominated by the Abgals, they said.

The shooting was the first violence reported in the Somali capital since warlord Mohamed Farah Aidid died on Thursday, a week after being wounded in a Mogadishu battle. General Aidid's son Hussein, a 35-year-old former U.S. marine, was elected Sunday to succeed him.

The circumstances of the shooting in Bermuda were unclear, but residents said it had been carried out by the Habr Gedir, and attributed the incident to tension surrounding the succession.

Some 150 people died in battles in Mogadishu in July, but the battered capital had been calm since Tuesday. [passage omitted]

Tanzania

Tanzania: Nyerere Calls For Sanctions Against Burundi

EA0308174496 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania Network in Swahili 1300 GMT 3 Aug 96

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The Father of the Nation, who is also the mediator to the Burundi crisis, Mwalimu [title] Julius Nyerere, has stressed the need for the international community to implement economic sanctions against Burundi to bring about democratic rule in accordance with the Constitution of the country.

Mwalimu Nyerere, who was inaugurating the Nyerere peace fund in Dodoma town today, said that the problem was how to find a lasting solution to the Burundi problem by eliminating what he called tribalism caused by the smallness of the country and the poor state of the economy.

Mwalimu, who was constantly applauded during his speech, expressed the hope that if every country fulfilled its pledge, sanctions would bring about a lasting solution in Burundi. [Passage omitted]

Commenting on the possibility of using military force to remove the government of President Pierre Buyoya, who staged a military coup in Burundi, Mwalimu Nyerere said this was tantamount to imperialism, which he was not prepared to witness. However, Mwalimu said a military option would be preferred if the situation degenerated into massacres like those in Rwanda, where about 1 million people died in ethnic genocide.

Regarding his position as the mediator to the Burundi crisis, Mwalimu said he would continue with his efforts, adding that he had already succeeded in internationalizing the issue.

Tanzania: Government Bans All Trade, Economic Activities With Burundi

EA0208174396 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania Network in Swahili 1300 GMT 2 Aug 96

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Tanzania has started taking steps to implement the decision by leaders of eastern and central African countries to impose sanctions against the Burundi military government. The decision to implement sanctions on Burundi was reached by the leaders at their session in Arusha the day before yesterday. In implementing the decision, the government has banned all trading and economic activities with Burundi as from now.

Making an official government statement in parliament today, Prime Minister Frederick Sumaye said that Tanzania would continue to close its borders with Burundi until it was satisfied that a state of peace, tranquillity and

democracy had been restored in Burundi. Mr. Sumaye said the government did not and would not recognize the Burundi military government because it had taken over responsibilities contrary to the Constitution and law.

The prime minister said the Tanzania government strongly condemned the toppling of the Burundi Government last week and called for constitutional and lawful rule to be restored in the country at once. Mr. Sumaye said the government's current stance on Burundi's problems took into account the fact that better democratic bases and better rule took into consideration the laws of the country. [passage omitted]

Tanzania: Air Tanzania To Stop Flights to Burundi; Border Closed

AB0508110096 Paris AFP in English 0936 GMT 5 Aug 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Dar es Salaam, 5 Aug (AFP) — Tanzania has ordered state-owned Air Tanzania to stop flights to Bujumbura following a decision by Burundi's neighbours to impose an economic blockade on the strife-torn central African country, officials said Monday [5 August].

"The government has instructed the national carrier, Air Tanzania Corporation, to stop flights to Bujumbura", the director of information in Tanzania's Foreign Ministry Cyprian Majengo told AFP.

Dar es Salaam had also closed all entry points on its border with Burundi to prevent trucks from transporting goods to Bujumbura, and barred barges from carrying oil to Bujumbura from the Lake Tanganyika port of Kigoma in western Tanzania, he added.

Seven African nations resolved, during a meeting in the northern Tanzanian town of Arusha last week, to exert "maximum pressure" including "the imposition of economic sanctions" as a result of a coup d'etat on July 25 by Burundi's Tutsi-dominated Army.

The Army is engaged in bloody warfare with rebels from the majority Hutu tribe. Landlocked Burundi has been dependent on the Tanzanian port of Dar es Salaam for most of its imports, including oil, and the export of its main foreign currency earner, coffee.

Tanzania: 'Determined' Effort To Implement Burundi Sanctions Cited

LD0408150896 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 4 Aug 96

[FBIS Translated Text] The former Tanzanian president believes that economic sanctions against Burundi are the most effective means of applying pressure, and the

international community, in any case, is supporting them and permitting them to be put into effect. Julius Nyerere referred to the blockade of South Africa under apartheid and Ian Smith's Rhodesia.

At present the sanctions against the Burundi regime announced by neighboring countries are resulting in trucks being held up at the Burundi-Tanzanian border. We will take stock of these sanctions with Jean Helene:

[Helene] Five days after the decision by the regional leaders to impose an economic blockade on Burundi while awaiting the restoration of legality, we still do not have details on these measures. Officials who participated in the summit limit themselves to saying that the choice and extent of sanctions are left up to the initiative of each state, but after having announced the suspension of its economic relations with Burundi, Tanzania has become the first country to take action. For one thing, businessmen in the region say that Burundi's barges on Lake Tanganyika no longer have authorization to berth in the Tanzanian port of Kigoma. Furthermore, the local authorities in Kigoma are banning any exports to Burundi. However, it appears that these measures have not yet been officially published and therefore could be reexamined at any time. Nevertheless, Tanzania, through which 80 percent of Burundi's fuel requirements transit, appears to be determined to enforce this blockade, and it must also be expected that the Burundi regime will quickly react by seeking to obtain supplies by roundabout means. This is Jean Helene, reporting from Nairobi for RFI.

Uganda

Uganda: 78 Oris Rebels Reportedly Defect, Surrender to UPDF

EA0408141196 Kampala THE NEW VISION
in English 4 Aug 96 p 1

[Article by Pelegrine Otonga in Koboko: "Oris Rebels Defect"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seventy-eight Oris rebels including the commander of the West Nile Bank Front's suicide brigade based at Kaia in southern Sudan have defected and surrendered to the Uganda People's Defense Forces [UPDF] at Koboko. The commander, Major Saidi Ile, who also led the group inside Uganda, said about 3,000 others have accepted to return voluntarily. He handed a memorandum to Colonel Katumba Wamala, the UPDF operations commander in West Nile. Katumba said the contents of the memorandum are yet to be discussed at a higher level before they can be disclosed.

The presidential advisor on military affairs in the north, Major General Salim Saleh, said the rebels were

surrendering in "good faith". "We are going to see that they are resettled very quickly," he said. Major Ile accused [rebel leader] Juma Oris for using them as mercenaries to fight for the Sudanese army. "Whenever we come to raid in Uganda, it is usually on the orders of the Sudanese army," he said. "Juma Oris is no longer a commander but only acting as the middle man in the deal which we have never benefited from." He said they were also inspired to abandon rebellion when Francis Ayume won the parliamentary seat for Koboko. He said their intelligence, whom he said, attended most of the candidates meetings in Koboko, took back Ayume's message of peace and reconciliation. "When we heard that he won, we felt very protected," he said.

Colonel Katumba Wamala praised the civilian population in Koboko whom he said, were very instrumental in bringing back the rebels. He said they encouraged them to denounce rebellion and also assured them of UPDF's peaceful reception. All the 78 rebels, except three, returned with arms and ammunitions. The three claimed that their rifles were forcefully removed from them by some Zairian soldiers from Nyangirya border post.

Uganda: Rebels Kill 11 in Northwest on 31 Jul

EA0208201396 Kampala THE NEW VISION
in English 2 Aug 96 p 1

[Article by James Owaka: "Kony Kills Eleven"]

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Eleven people were killed and 20 houses burnt when kony rebels attacked two villages near Lacor hospital, four kilometres out of Gulu on Wednesday [31 July].

Four mutilated bodies with signs of torture were found at Obiya West, a mile away from the home where they were abducted. They were identified as John Opoka and his son Patrick Ojera, and Vincent Acaye and his son Baker Opiro.

Residents, including local councillors, who talked to THE NEW VISION at Gulu Catholic church farm said seven other bodies were found at Keyo, 10 miles from Gulu. [passage omitted]

Uganda: Kony Rebels Kill 11 in North

EA0308174996 Kampala THE NEW VISION
in English 2 Aug 96 [page number not available]

[Article by James Owaka: "Kony Kills Eleven"]

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Eleven people were killed and twenty houses burnt when [Joseph] Kony [Lord's Resistance Army] rebels attacked two villages near Lacor hospital, four km out of Gulu [northern Uganda], on wednesday [31 July]. Four mutilated bodies with

signs of torture were found at Obiya west, a mile away from the home where they were abducted. [Passage omitted] Residents, including local councillors, who talked to "The New Vision" at Gulu Catholic Church farm said seven other bodies were found at Keyo, ten miles from Gulu. The victims are believed to have been people abducted by rebels from Patiko.

The Gulu-based UPDF [Uganda People's Defense Forces] public relations officer, Lieutenant Shaban, confirmed the incident when contacted. He however, said he had not yet received information about the seven bodies found at Keyo.

Uganda: SPLA Reportedly Kill 1800 Student 'Mujahidin' in South

*EA0308150096 Kampala THE NEW VISION
in English 3 Aug 96 p 24*

[Article by Justine Moro: "1,800 Mujahidin Killed by SPLA"]

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] At least 1,800 Muslim fundamentalists (Mujahidins) from Khartoum University were killed in fierce fighting with the SPLA [Sudan People's Liberation Army] in southern Sudan, fleeing students said. The six student Sudanese refugees and a Swiss journalist in Labuye reception center told 'The New Vision' that about 1,800 Khartoum mujahideens, who were brought to fight the SPLA of Colonel John Garang, were killed in battle. Labuye is about three km north of Kitgum. The students said in Sudan, before sitting for a school certificate one must undergo three months' military training at the Al-Aulia [as received: Jabal al-Awliya, outside Khartoum] military training center and then proceed to Khartoum University. [Passage omitted] They said they left Juba [Eastern Equatoria] on foot in April and reached [the] Uganda border

on 16th July. They said their relative, who was a record clerk in the military center, told them that about 1,800 Mujahidins were killed in battle.

The students said they left Sudan to study in Uganda due to fear of imposing Islamic fundamentalism and forced military training in Sudan.

Uganda: LRA Rebels Kill 2, Abduct 41 in North

*EA0408143196 Kampala THE NEW VISION
in English 3 Aug 96 p 24*

[Article by Justine Moro and James Oweka: "Kony Kills 2, Abducts 41"]

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Rebels of Joseph Kony's Lord's Resistance Army [LRA] have killed two people and abducted 41 others in raids mounted in Kitgum and Gulu districts [northern Uganda] last week, sources said. The LC 3 [Local Council] chairman Pader sub-county, Mr. Julius Kiboto, said the rebels are reported to have killed a woman identified as Margaret Aluku. [passage omitted] Eighteen people, mostly children aged between 8 and 14, were abducted from Pader. [passage omitted]

In Gulu, a teacher of Sacred Heart SSS [as received] was killed by the rebels on Monday night [29 July] at Lacor, four miles out of Gulu town. The rebels also abducted 23 girls at St Mary's College, Lacor. Sources on Monday, said eight of the 23 girls escaped from captivity as the army pursued the rebels.

The rebels, who attacked Laliya, two km north of Gulu town, fled northwards on Monday night and looted homes in Lukome, Bungatira division, ten miles north of Gulu. Nine grenades and 12 anti-personnel mines were discovered by the army at Laliya. One rebel was captured.

South Africa: Mbeki, Nzo To Attend Talks on Burundi Crisis 5 Aug*MB0408150096 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1425 GMT 4 Aug 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] PRETORIA Aug 4 SAPA — Deputy President Thabo Mbeki and Foreign Minister Alfred Nzo would visit Tanzania and Ethiopia on Monday [5 August] for talks on strife-torn Burundi, the Department of Foreign Affairs said on Sunday.

Mbeki and Nzo would meet Tanzanian President Benjamin Mkapa and former president Julius Nyerere in Dar es Salaam where they would be briefed on the situation in Burundi, the department said in a statement.

Mbeki and Nzo would then travel to Addis Ababa for a meeting with the secretary-general of the Organisation of African Unity, Salim Ahmed Salim.

A meeting of the OAU's central organ for conflict prevention, management and resolution, would also be held in Addis Ababa on Monday.

Mbeki and Nzo would return on Tuesday, the statement said.

South Africa: ANC 'SDU' Receiving Paramilitary Training*MB0108154896 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1443 GMT 1 Aug 96*

[Report by Micel Schnehage]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] DURBAN Aug 1 SAPA— African National Congress-aligned self-defence unit [SDU] members in the KwaZulu-Natal midlands have admitted to receiving ongoing paramilitary training by members of the South African National Defence Force [SANDF].

Three young men aged 17, 20, and 22 who wished to remain anonymous last week told SAPA in an interview that they received regular training by former Umkhonto we Sizwe members who had since joined the SANDF.

Asked if they were supplied with arms, the youths replied: "Yes, the ANC supplies us with arms to defend the community."

The midlands remains one of the most volatile areas in KwaZulu-Natal, where political killings have continued despite recent peace initiatives embarked on by leaders of both the ANC and its rival, the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP].

Responding to the youth's claims, SANDF Spokeswoman Capt. Kim van Niekerk said they were being investigated and should any SANDF member be involved

in any paramilitary training, "strict action will be taken by the SANDF against the individual."

ANC Safety and Security Spokesman Bheki Cele said: "To me, it would be naive to say there are no such activities."

He said the ANC had suspended its armed struggle. Legal structures comprising the police and other "security apparatus" were in place to deal with violence and crime.

However, it was possible that communities in the midlands felt threatened and had decided to form their own structures of defence.

It was also possible that gangsterism had emerged as a result of violence which broke out in the midlands in the mid-1980s, Cele said. The ANC did not condone communities taking the law into their own hands. If SDU members were being trained by former MK cadres, it would pose serious problems, Cele said.

Describing SDU activities in one of the volatile townships in the midlands, the youths said they staked out no-go areas and kept night-long vigils to guard against possible attacks from the IFP.

Regarding recent peace calls, the youths said they wanted peace, but the communities were not ready. They recounted incidents where leaders of both the ANC and the IFP had been terrorised by their own cities for attending peace meetings.

Asked if any of them had killed anyone, one replied bluntly: "I have shot four."

Intelligence sources recently confirmed that IFP self-protection units underwent paramilitary training at several training camps throughout the province. The sources also confirmed that there were reports of SDU members receiving training, but they declined to elaborate at the time.

The youths claimed township children were often politically aware from the age of six and many joined the SDUs by the time they were 15. They insisted SDUs were defensive structures and not for offensive operations.

South Africa: ANC Branches Lobbying To Oust North West Province Premier*MB0108155296 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
1 Aug 96 p 2*

[Report by Justice Malala]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Powerful ANC branches in the North West are getting ready to oust Premier Popo

Molefe from his position as the organisation's provincial chairman when the ANC holds its provincial congress in October.

Lobbying in the Klerksdorp and Odi-Moretele regions of the ANC, the two most powerful regions in the province, has already reached a stage where names to replace Molefe have been suggested and will be confirmed in two weeks when the regions hold their conferences.

If Molefe is ousted from his position he will become the third premier whose position as ANC provincial chairperson has been taken over by another person. An intense power struggle has ensued in the Free State after Premier Patrick Lekota lost the chairmanship of the organisation to Pat Matosa about two years ago.

Lekota has now been ousted from the provincial working committee of the organisation, thereby cutting him off from the organisation's engine.

Eastern Cape Premier Raymond Mhlaba is the other ANC premier who is also not his organisation's provincial chairperson.

All 12 regions of the ANC in the North West will be holding conferences in the next two weeks and will draw up nomination lists for the top five positions in the provincial executive and for the rest of the members, ANC provincial spokesman Lebo Ralekgetho said yesterday.

Sources in the ANC yesterday said the Klerksdorp region of the party was lobbying for Duma Ndleleni, the current ANC provincial secretary-general, to be elected chairman. The Odi Moretele region has been lobbying for Squire Mahlangu, who is its chairman and director of the Public Service Commission in the province. Mahlangu is a former director of BMW and holds an LLB degree.

Ndleleni could not be reached for comment despite several messages being left for him.

"Many branches feel that Molefe is not in touch with the dynamics of the province. Others claim that he has been incompetent and has not dealt with the issues confronting the province, both as premier and as party leader, in the best way possible," a senior Klerksdorp ANC leader said.

An Odi-Moretele branch executive member said, however, that several branches, particularly those which were still influenced by leaders who had been around in the 1980s, would back Molefe.

"The lobbying is mostly led by Johnny-come-latelies. Many accuse Molefe of having brought in people from Alexandra to help him out in the province and they feel

jealous and want those jobs. In reality there are very few people in his government who are from outside the province, as they claim.

"Imagine what the situation would be like if people complained about people who were in (Gauteng Premier) Tokyo Sexwale's government. They are from all over. It is ludicrous," he said.

Molefe was born in Sophiatown, Johannesburg. He was involved in the 1976 uprising and participated in the formation of the United Democratic Front in 1983. He became secretary of the Transvaal region of the organisation and later served as its national secretary.

First detained in August 1976 for seven months, he was again arrested in 1981 and 1984. In 1985 he became involved in a lengthy trial when 22 activists were arrested and charged with terrorism, high treason, subversion, five counts of murder, and promotion of the objectives of banned organisations.

He moved to the North West soon before the 1994 elections, when he defeated then provincial ANC chairman Rocky Malebane-Metsing by being nominated as the organisation's candidate for the North West premiership.

South Africa: De Klerk—NP Planning 'Workable' Version of RDP

*MB0108200296 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1949 GMT 1 Aug 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] CAPE TOWN Aug 1 SAPA—The National Party [NP] would develop a workable anti-poverty strategy as an alternative to the "floundering" Reconstruction and Development Programme [RDP], NP leader F. W. de Klerk announced on Thursday [1 August].

Opening the party's first federal congress since it quit the government of national unity, he said the NP supported the RDP, but was deeply concerned about the way it was being managed.

The African National Congress had lured the votes of millions of people on the basis of the RDP, he told over 2000 cheering delegates and supporters in Cape Town's Good Hope Centre.

Now that the ANC was in power it was failing to manage the RDP as a comprehensive and cohesive anti-poverty action plan.

"This is simply not good enough," he said. "We have consequently decided to launch a new initiative to address the issue."

While it would continue to support what remained of the RDP, including all steps aimed at alleviating the

plight of the poor, the NP would immediately start developing an alternative, comprehensive, and workable anti-poverty strategy.

Experts in various disciplines would be enlisted to compile a basic framework for the strategy, and there would be grassroots consultation in the party and with other forums, including community-based and non-government organisations.

At the end of this process, the NP would convene a national anti-poverty conference in about nine months to plan the way forward.

The party hoped to set up a national trust, possibly with foreign backing, to support communities. The trust would be independent but based on NP values.

De Klerk, whose entry to the hall was accompanied by swelling music, coloured spotlights, smoke machines and baton-twirling drum majorettes, said the NP accepted its new role as opposition with enthusiasm. The last dynamic and vibrant opposition party in South Africa had been the NP in the pre-1948 years.

The NP of 1996, though a totally changed party, intended to repeat this performance, and would take over government again.

"Our country is slipping," he said. "Things are beginning to go wrong. The danger lights are flashing. The ANC, notwithstanding some admirable efforts from President Mandela, is beginning to lose its grip."

The head of the relatively moderate Free State, Premier Patrick Lekota, was on the block.

While President Nelson Mandela was giving reassurance at home and abroad, the Congress of SA [South African] Trade Unions [COSATU] and the SA Communist Party were declaring war on the ANC's policies.

Crime marched on, and instead of getting his own house in order in the Justice Department, Minister Dullah Omar was waging war on the police.

It was small wonder that confidence was declining.

"It is within this framework that the NP will give the ANC the hiding of its life," he said to a roar of applause.

The congress meets Friday to discuss policy issues, and ends on Saturday after a debate on vision and strategy.

South Africa: 'No Clear' South African Policy on Burundi

MB0208091896 Johannesburg MAIL & GUARDIAN in English 2 Aug 96

[Report by Stefaans Brummer; received via Internet]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] A week after Major Pierre Buyoya seized power in Burundi, South Africa is still wondering what to do about it. While Buyoya has been told his government will not be recognised, there is no clear path for South Africa's policy-makers.

Western powers have put considerable pressure on President Nelson Mandela — most recently during his trip to Britain and France, and during German Foreign Minister Hans Kinkel's visit to South Africa — to take an assertive lead in African peace-keeping initiatives.

But this week former African National Congress MP Jan van Eck, speaking from Burundi, said the coup was a "blessing in disguise" and warned that forceful foreign intervention could "terminate" Burundi. Van Eck has been involved in the Burundi peace effort since last year, and is now a consultant to the Cape Town-based Centre for Conflict Resolution.

Foreign Affairs spokesman Pieter Swanepoel this week said that while an "escalation" of thought had taken place on the military option immediately after the coup, the urgency had dissipated. He said the situation in Burundi — where at least 150,000 people, mostly civilians, have died in three years of civil conflict — was reasonably stable. South Africa's position remained the same as before the coup, when Foreign Minister Alfred Nzo said "the stationing of military units is not possible at this time".

Significantly, a meeting of East African regional leaders in Arusha, Tanzania, on Wednesday [31 July] shied away from resurrecting plans for military intervention — deciding rather to impose economic sanctions. While Foreign Affairs has said repeatedly South Africa would take its lead from the Organisation of African Unity and regional groups, Swanepoel said on Wednesday South Africa had yet to formulate a response to that decision.

Signs are, however, that South Africa is to get more closely involved in the East African initiative, which is led by Tanzania's elder statesman Julius Nyerere. Last week Tanzanian President Benjamin Mkapa wrote to Mandela asking for a South African envoy to that initiative.

Van Eck said South Africa had a duty to get involved, but warned against the use of force. "Of all the countries in Africa, South Africa would be most welcomed by Burundians. The majority [Hutus] and minority [Tutsis]

see the solution we found in South Africa as something they would like to emulate...

"If you want to resolve conflict in a country, you have to work with those who are in authority. It doesn't matter how much Buyoya's takeover is attacked, he is in charge. South Africa must find a way to engage him to ensure his commitment to eventual full democracy is adhered to. Without me wanting to justify the coup, Buyoya has committed himself to the same path as in 1992 [when Buyoya, a Tutsi and former military ruler, handed power to the first elected Hutu-led government]."

Van Eck said South Africa's best course was the much-maligned "quiet diplomacy. If you had a foreign force invading Burundi, it would terminate Burundi. There would be total resistance from the minority. The [Tutsi-dominated] army, if it felt threatened to the extent that it felt it will be defeated, would probably leave the country and as new militias or a new rebel movement."

Van Eck said Buyoya, whom he met a year ago in Burundi, and whom he introduced to leaders in South Africa late last year, had committed himself to restoring security, disciplining his army and starting all-inclusive talks leading to a new Constitution and elections.

South Africa: PAC Calls on Mandela To Make 'Concrete Offer' To Join GNU

*MB3107161896 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1505 GMT 31 Jul 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] JOHANNESBURG July 31 SAPA—President Nelson Mandela would have to make a concrete offer to the Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] before the party would discuss joining the Government of National Unity [GNU], PAC President Clarence Makwetu said on Wednesday.

An invitation to join the GNU made to a PAC delegation which met Mandela last month had been discussed in the form of a report-back at the party's National Executive Committee [NEC] meeting on July 27, Makwetu said in a statement.

Following the June meeting with Mandela, it had become clear that the invitation was from the president personally and had not been discussed with the ruling African National Congress.

Moreover, the invitation was not specific and it had been difficult to discuss, while previous meetings had also led to misinterpretation by both parties, Makwetu said.

The PAC's possible participation in the government was a constitutional matter and any invitation would have to

take into account the fact that the PAC did not qualify to participate in terms of the interim constitution.

However, the PAC had no policy that prevented it from entering into any alliance with a majority party which was close to it ideologically and shared similar political aims.

The PAC recognised that it was the prerogative of the ANC to invite other parties into a coalition government to advance the principles of nation building, Makwetu said.

The PAC was already participating in some state apparatuses, such as the security system, and would always co-operate with the ANC around those issues where there was a clear confluence of aims and policies.

"The state president must come forward with a concrete offer which the PAC can discuss and evaluate, that is, an offer that goes beyond an invitation."

The NEC had decided that the PAC should await a response from Mandela, which had to contain a concrete offer.

"It is that offer that the PAC can and will discuss and respond to after discussing it with its structures at all levels."

However, any coalition that the PAC entered into should not compromise its independence of thought, political practice, or its principles.

PAC Spokesman Mudini Mavuni said whatever the party decided, the party as a whole had to come under review.

This would occur at its annual congress in September.

"The party has to deal with itself first by rediscovering itself and re-establishing itself among the masses," he told SAPA.

"One cannot run away from one's responsibilities and the realities that face the PAC by hiding within the government of national unity."

South Africa: Buthelezi Reportedly Putting IFP on 'Collision Course'

*MB3107202796 Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans
30 Jul 96 p 9*

[Report by Deon Lamprecht]

[FBIS Translated Text] The attack on IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] Secretary General Dr. Ziba Jiyane, a moderate, by hard-liners in the party's National Council, is indicative of the cult of personality that pervades the party, limiting its support to rural KwaZulu/Natal.

Jiyane was raked over the coals at the IFP's congress in Ulundi over the weekend.

The political dilemma facing Jiyane reminds one strongly of Dr. Oscar Dhlomo, former IFP secretary general. He was also a moderate like Jiyane, who adopted a conciliatory attitude towards the party's opponents. He became popular because of his political style, and was regarded as a threat by hard-liners and by Mangosuthu Buthelezi. They won the power struggle, and Dhlomo left the party.

The post of secretary general was filled for the first time in years when Jiyane was appointed in 1994. His brief was to democratize IFP structures and to break the stranglehold on the party by traditional leaders. From the very beginning, Jiyane showed that he was prepared to cooperate with the ANC. However, in the KwaZulu/Natal constitution-writing process he had to lock horns with hard-liners like Minister of Correctional Services Sipho Mzimela, and Member of Parliament [MP] Walter Felgate. They believed that Jiyane made too many concessions. He became too popular.

It was expected that hard-liners would blame Jiyane for the election defeat, rather than admit that educated voters are scared off by the IFP's confrontational politics, spurred on by a few senior officials and so-called warlords.

Jiyane, who is fighting for his political survival, admitted that his office's election strategy was inadequate, but criticized the party's old guard for resting on their laurels.

He said that he was not given enough powers to bring about significant reform of the party's structures. Hard-liners have won again, and Jiyane will be relieved of important duties.

A party moderate told BEELD that there is a great deal of concern, especially among white IFP members, about the onslaught on Jiyane. He believes that the party will remain bound to its ideological past.

The fact is that Buthelezi lends his ears to the wrong people. He is receiving conflicting messages from foreign advisers and hard-liners who are trying to protect their own positions in the party. He is not in step with developments in the province. While moderates in the ANC and IFP seek joint solutions to the problems facing the province, Buthelezi, and the conservative group surrounding him, is clearly on the path of confrontation.

His decision to withdraw Felgate, along with Dr. Ben Ngubane, minister of arts, culture, science, and technology, from national politics, so that they can

assist in consolidating the IFP in the province, could be problematic in the long run. It has been said that this indicates his obsession with the continued existence of the Zulu monarchy, traditional leaders, and a "feudal power base," which drove away Indians and whites to other parties during the municipal elections.

His policy of using the IFP-controlled KwaZulu/Natal legislature as a weapon in his struggle for federalism, and for the survival of the Zulu monarchy, puts him on the path of renewed confrontation with the central government.

At the congress, Buthelezi emphasized the need to transform the party into a formidable election machine. This is where his message ended though. He gave no clear vision to broaden party support.

Buthelezi has put the IFP on the same collision course they followed before the 1994 elections.

What is significant, is that the same chorus of yebo [yes] from the congress was heard louder than ever when Buthelezi cracked his whip. Those who disagreed shifted uneasily on their seats like naughty schoolboys, while others cheered.

Analysts say that the cult of personality surrounding Buthelezi is the real driving force of the party. This weekend's congress has confirmed this. The hero worshipping and the fear of Buthelezi is just as strong as in the past.

South Africa: Free State Premier Lekota Could Be Dismissed by 2 Aug

MB0108075896 Johannesburg SAfm Radio Network in English 0500 GMT 1 Aug 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Free State Premier Patrick Lekota could be out of a job by tomorrow. Sports Minister Steve Tshwete says the ANC's National Working Committee [NWC] has taken a decision on Mr. Lekota's fate. He says although the NWC will review the issue when it meets today, it seems likely that the decision will be implemented in light of persistent problems in the Free State.

Mr. Tshwete says Mr. Lekota has been informed of the decision in the presence of the ANC provincial leadership. He says it's not in the interest of good governance to let the situation continue, because the ANC is concerned about its image. Mr. Lekota has been at odds with the local ANC leadership over various issues for some time.

South Africa: 25,000 Impala Platinum Mine Workers on Strike

MB0108101996 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0920 GMT 1 Aug 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Johannesburg Aug 1 SAPA — About 25,000 employees of the 29,000-strong workforce at Impala Platinum Mines in Rustenburg did not report for work on Thursday [1 August].

This follows a dispute over annual wage increases. The National Union of Mineworkers has demanded an increase of 9.5 percent while Implats management has offered 7.44 percent.

Implats on Thursday said management was willing to negotiate. A meeting scheduled to take place on Wednesday night had been postponed to Thursday afternoon.

The union in a statement said workers were on strike over wages and working conditions. The mine stands to about R8 million [rands] a day if the strike continues.

All was quiet at the mine on Thursday morning with only essential services, like fire patrol, continuing. Implats said the union had asked its members to be ready to resume work if the word was given.

NUM president James Motlatsi will address the workers on Thursday morning. The union has about 24,000 members at the mine.

South Africa: Further on Tembisa Station Stampede Aftermath

MB0108193896 Johannesburg SABC 2 Television
Network in SeSotho 1630 GMT 1 Aug 96

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] One more person has died from injuries sustained in yesterday morning's Tembisa Railway Station stampede, raising the death toll to 16. Approximately 100 people were injured during the stampede, which followed a misunderstanding between commuters and inspectors.

The situation was calm this morning at the station and police were everywhere. Trains were not running normally, however, but as the day progressed, other trains were sent to the area. Many residents blame station inspectors for the tragedy, saying the dangerous use of electric prods to control commuters must be stopped. Businesses near the station was adversely affected and traders were forced to close their shops. Mrs. Khoza, who runs a store on the station premises, says she lost 2,000 rands in sales. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, over a thousand pupils from a school nearby marched to the area to pay their respects. Gauteng Police Commissioner Mr. Sharma Maharaj says the police

force has received reports from 20 witnesses and some from the inspectors.

[Begin Maharaj recording, in English] When we are finished with the investigation, we will place the entire docket in front of the attorney general, who will then decide whether any individual or individuals should be prosecuted. [end recording]

Inspectors at Tembisa station have been removed and ticket sales offices have been closed. Some of those injured in the incident have been released from the hospital; others still remain in critical condition.

South Africa: U.S. Reportedly Paid \$150,000 to Burundian Coup Leader

MB0208092196 Johannesburg MAIL & GUARDIAN
in English 2 Aug 96

[Report by Chris McGreal in Bujumbura; received via Internet]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The United States paid Burundi's new military dictator nearly \$150,000 over the past three years to promote democracy and peace.

A significant proportion of the money given to Major Pierre Buyoya's Foundation for Unity, Peace and Democracy was to organise an international conference in Burundi, to include such notable peace-makers as Archbishop Desmond Tutu. The meeting was scheduled to take place more than a year ago, but it has been repeatedly postponed, supposedly because of the spiralling violence between Hutus and Tutsis which claims about 2,000 lives every month.

Buyoya — a Tutsi who was in semi-retirement after an earlier bout as military ruler — overthrew Burundi's deeply divided civilian government despite warnings from the international community that it would not accept military rule in the country.

Madeleine Albright, the United States ambassador to the United Nations, visited Bujumbura earlier this year in an attempt to forestall a coup by saying Washington would not recognise any government that came to power by force.

The U.S. administration's misplaced faith in Buyoya is proving especially awkward because the Hutu president he deposed, Sylvestre Ntibantunganya, continues to take refuge in the house of the U.S. ambassador to Burundi. Washington says it still recognises Ntibantunganya as Burundi's legitimate president, but he is clearly an embarrassment as he refuses to leave U.S. diplomatic soil while the Americans try to deal with the man who ousted him.

Although Buyoya promises to restore democracy, he has suspended all political parties and says his regime's priority will be to prosecute Hutu rebels. Buyoya's grants were provided through the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) from its "democracy and governance" budget. They total nearly \$150,000 since 1994. They paid for Buyoya to travel to South Africa as an observer during Nelson Mandela's election two years ago. The U.S. also funded the major's participation in a conference in Benin on "democratisation and the role of the military".

More than \$30,000 was given for his foundation to study assistance to Tutsi refugees, when the majority of people who have been forced to flee their homes are Hutus escaping attacks by the overwhelmingly Tutsi army or who have been "ethnically cleansed" from cities.

But the bulk of the money is two grants totalling nearly \$110,000 for Buyoya's foundation to study the democratisation of government structures and the judiciary, and to hold the conference. Buyoya's foundation continued to receive grants after USAID director Brian Atwood announced in April that all but emergency humanitarian aid to Burundi was suspended because of the government's failure to reform.

The European Union did likewise, cutting off budget support which had helped the Burundian government to pay its soldiers and civil servants.

South Africa: ANC's Yengeni, Niehaus Vie for Western Cape Leadership

MB0208132496 Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans 31 Jul 96 p 2

[Report by Fantie van der Westhuizen]

[FBIS Translated Text] Two ANC members of Parliament have indicated an interest in the Western Cape ANC leadership post.

They are National Assembly Committee on Corrective Services Chairman Carl Niehaus and Joint Committee on Defense Chairman Tony Yengeni. Both told BEELD that they would be available should the committee nominate them in September. The position became vacant after leader Chris Nissen confirmed he would not stand for another term of office.

Two other names that have been mentioned are Justice Minister Dullah Omar and Western Cape Health Member of the Executive Council Ebrahim Rasool.

Western Cape ANC members of Parliament say there is pressure on Dullah Omar to avail himself, but believe it's unlikely that he will do so. "He is one of the senior

ministers in the Cabinet. Why should he exchange that position for the Western Cape leadership?" one asked.

South Africa: North West ANC Denies Premier Molefe To Be Ousted

MB0208142096 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 2 Aug 96

[Received via Internet]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The ANC in the North West denied reports yesterday that Premier Popo Molefe will be ousted as chairman of the ANC in the province at the organisation's next provincial congress.

The denial, which follows a report in THE STAR yesterday quoting well-placed ANC sources in the province, that branches in the Klerksdorp and Odi-Moretele areas were planning to oust Molefe in October, came in a statement from new ANC North West spokesman Supra Mahumapelo.

"At no stage has the leadership of comrade Popo been questioned by the membership of the ANC," Mahumapelo said.

However, reliable sources said lobbying in the two areas had reached a stage where names of possible challengers had been suggested and will be confirmed when the regions hold their conferences some time this month.

"Many branches feel that Molefe is not in touch with the dynamics of the province. Others claim that he has been incompetent and has not dealt with the issues confronting the province," a senior Klerksdorp ANC leader said.

However, Mahumapelo said reports of bickering for positions in the province yesterday were far-fetched and malicious. Lebo Ralekgetho, who was ANC North West provincial spokesman until Wednesday [31 July] but has now taken up another job, said yesterday that regional congresses will be held "some time this month" and not in the next two weeks as earlier reported. He said no nomination list for the five top provincial positions as well as the rest of the positions in ANC provincial executive committee will be drawn up at the regional congresses.

"I pledge my loyalty to the ANC and the premier of the North West," Ralekgetho said.

**South Africa: Nation To Face Gradual 'Shake-Up'
of Political Parties**

MB0208142196 Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English
2 Aug 96

[Article by Daniel Silke, city councillor in the central substructure of Cape Town; received via Internet]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Local election results in both kwaZulu-Natal and the Western Cape all point towards a future realignment of South African party policies. Daniel Silke examines the electoral trends and suggests that all the mainstream political parties will shift in policy to accommodate a changing political environment. [Word indistinct] clear from voting patterns in both regions that little has changed to swing voter loyalties among either supporters of the ANC or of other opposition parties.

While the election results in the Western Cape indicated a marginal increase in support for the ANC at the expense of the NP [National Party], the voter shift was so negligible as to simply confirm the 1994 election results.

In kwaZulu-Natal, the ANC vote was virtually the same as that in 1994. While the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] was down some 6 percent, it nevertheless retained a healthy share of the vote and is still clearly the largest party in the province even if its support is no longer above the critical 50 percent figure.

The NP remained largely static with only a few white voters who once supported the IFP returning to the fold. While the DP [Democratic Party] did proportionately better in kwaZulu-Natal than in the Cape Town Metropole, none of the major parties showed any dramatic growth.

What is significant in both provinces, and nationally, is the almost complete annihilation of SA's more extremist political entities. While the PAC has all but disappeared in terms of securing elected public representatives, a similar fate looks set to befall the Freedom Front [FF].

Indeed, in the Western Cape, many FF supporters returned to the NP fold thus boosting that party in the region. South African politics is therefore converging towards the centre and may yet take a shift to the right in future.

Given the apparent hiatus in voting support for the various political parties, the new-found ANC control of some urban sub-structures in Cape Town and Durban/Maritzburg is based upon the vagaries of the electoral system in both provinces.

In Cape Town's central substructure, the 50/50 split afforded the ANC more wards than it would have won on a purely equitable distribution of voters.

In kwaZulu-Natal, it is clear that while the ANC does dominate the urban areas, the IFP remains the pre-eminent party in rural areas and thereby enjoys immense popular support. While the IFP has certainly failed to gain any national support and has also lost ground, particularly among white voters, it nonetheless remains a powerful regional force not to be diluted with the strong urban showing for the ANC.

The only surprises in the elections are as a result of the introduction of wards as opposed to the pure proportional representation ballot of 1994.

Had there been similar wards in 1994, there would have been similar urban victories for the ANC in kwaZulu-Natal and a strong swing to the NP in formerly strong DP wards, particularly in the Cape Town Metropole.

These trends are not new for 1996; they were present in 1994 but were obscured by the grand totals of the proportional representation system.

And, given these trends, the ANC can hardly claim to have dramatically increased its vote. It has barely held on its upper limits of support as tested in the 1994 election. Essentially therefore, it has been the anti-ANC or opposition vote that has redistributed itself among a variety of actors rather than consolidate to form a single and potentially powerful anti-ANC block.

The failure of the IFP to secure white or Indian votes, the failure of the NP and DP to elicit any meaningful black support and the overall failure of the opposition to the ANC to grow in any numbers in what is essentially a mid-term test for the government of the day must pose a dilemma for position in the country. Similarly, the inability of the ANC to break out of its own ethnocentric support base shows a stagnation in that party's appeal.

South Africa's anti-ANC movement is now clearly fragmented. No party is able to claim to be a government in waiting. Ethnic loyalties contribute to this fragmentation.

While the NP can lay claim to a healthy majority of white and coloured support, this is barely enough to make a dent on ANC majorities. While the IFP holds some 80 percent of the Zulu rural votes, this is merely sectional and regional in scope. The DP's support continues, as before, to reflect small pockets of white voters hardly a base to attract a growing rainbow membership.

Where does this leave opposition in SA? Continued rumblings from the NP about a name change and the

introduction of "Christian" values into its set of political principles will shift white and coloured opposition to the right. While the NP might claim some support from the IFP in its quest to rid the country of an ANC government, the focus of opposition from this quarter looks set to take on a more reactionary, conservative thrust. The NP and IFP need each other for electoral alliances. Both parties are compatible with a conservative stand on abortion, the death penalty, free-market economics and family values. These are issues on which the ANC might perceive to be "soft" and can electorally benefit a new, re-invigorated rightist opposition.

The DP, however, fundamentally differs from this approach. The liberal doctrine is in direct conflict with many of these issues and will prevent the party's core activists from associating itself with such a movement. A shift to the right among the non-ANC opposition might also move mainstream ANC thinking to the centre. As parties vie for the floating "Christian" vote, so the ANC will attempt to counter with a commitment on these issues.

In turn, the ANC risk the alienation of its more "leftist" elements but will also gain from more "liberal" whites who traditionally supported the DP as well as from some Inkatha supporters.

SA is set to witness a long overdue but very gradual "shake-up" of its party politics as it moves towards 1999 and beyond. This will fundamentally affect every political party and move them from representing the interests of the old order to a new realpolitik for the new millennium.

South Africa: Union Action Set To 'Paralyze' Steel, Engineering Sector

MB0208142396 Johannesburg BEELD (BUSINESS BEELD Supplement) in Afrikaans 1 Aug 96 p 2

[Report by Jan de Lange]

[FBIS Translated Text] The National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa, NUMSA, is set to paralyze the steel and engineering industry next Wednesday [7 August], to protest against a penalty clause stipulating that workers will not be paid for a holiday if they are absent from work the day before or after the holiday.

The protest action began yesterday on the East Rand. Thousands of workers in the area stayed away from work, and the same is due to happen countrywide next Wednesday. Mr. Elias Monage, NUMSA's chief negotiator, said in Johannesburg yesterday.

He emphasized that it would not be an illegal strike, but would include demonstrations, a ban on overtime, and sporadic stoppages. On Wednesday, too, workers will

begin balloting on a total strike in the industry's seven sectors, which has more than 10,000 employers and 278,000 workers — 140,000 of whom are represented by NUMSA.

At the last round of negotiations last week, SEIFSA [Steel and Engineering'ry Federation of South Africa], offered wage increases of 8.5 percent for skilled workers, and 9.75 percent for unskilled workers, but NUMSA rejected the offer and declared a dispute over the penalty clause.

Union members are unhappy with the clause, and with the losses it caused during the 30 April stayaway, which was followed by Workers' Day holiday on 1 May. In June they applied to the Rand Supreme Court to declare the clause null and void, but the court ruled in favor of SEIFSA. During the wage negotiations, they insisted that the clause be scrapped from the main agreement, but SEIFSA refused.

SEIFSA is, however, prepared to amend the clause so that workers participating in protest action aimed specifically at improving the socioeconomic interests of workers would be excluded. The new Labor Relations Act makes provision for such protest action.

"It is unfair that we should lose money for a paid holiday," Mr. Monage told a news conference yesterday. "Employers are trying to provoke us. We will give them what they are looking for."

— NUMSA also expects a strike soon in the motor manufacturing sector, over a refusal by employers to negotiate wage increases. The three-year agreement in the industry provides for increases linked to the Consumer Price Index, CPI, provided that the rate is lower than 14 percent and higher than 8.5 percent. Employers used the May CPI of 5.9 percent to calculate wage increases. "We are definitely not satisfied with that," Mr. Monage said.

— Impala Platinum, where workers voted in favor of a strike last week, yesterday resumed wage negotiations. A spokesman for NUM [National Union of Mine Workers] said, however, that the strike will begin within. NUM is demanding an increase of between 8.5 and 12 percent. Impala has offered 7.44 percent.

— An illegal strike during the past three days at Richards Bay's coal terminal is due to end today. The 222 members of the Transport and General Workers Union [TGWU] participated in the action. The TGWU is still involved in wage negotiations with employers. The union is demanding an increase of 15 percent for its members.

South Africa: Holomisa Cites Mandela as Source of Information on Bribes

*MB0208145496 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1240 GMT 2 Aug 96*

[Report by Angela Quintal]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] JOHANNESBURG Aug 2 SAPA—President Nelson Mandela approached axed deputy minister Bantu Holomisa in 1994 to discuss bribery charges against Sol Kerzner in view of the fact that the hotel magnate had offered the African National Congress R2 million [rand] to fund the party's election campaign, Holomisa said on Friday [2 August].

Holomisa told SAPA in an interview that he was making public this "privileged information" because the ANC had on Thursday called him a liar and had denied his claim that the former Sun International chairman had funded the ANC's election campaign.

"I am very sorry, but I have no choice but to make public the information in the light of ANC spokesmen calling me a liar."

Holomisa said Mandela had told him at a meeting at the Captain's Table restaurant in the Carlton Hotel early in 1994: "I'm calling you here today because Sol Kerzner has agreed to give us an amount of R2 million."

Mandela had said that after the deal was settled, Kerzner had wanted to know whether the ANC "could assist" with the criminal case pending against the hotel magnate in the Transkei for alleged bribery.

The charges arise from the R2 million paid by Kerzner in the mid- 1980s to former Transkei Prime Minister George Matanzima for exclusive gambling rights in the homeland.

Holomisa quoted Mandela as saying: "I'm calling you here today to brief you on what happened and whether anything can be done about it."

Presidential Spokesman Parks Mankahlana on Friday rejected any inference that Mandela had or would interfere in the criminal investigation against Kerzner.

"The president has on several occasions in the past indicated that the process of law will not be interfered with. It is not the first time that the Kerzner matter has been spoken about in public."

The country's attorneys-general were independent and could prosecute anyone freely, while private prosecution was still open to Holomisa should the attorney-general decline to prosecute, Mankahlana said.

Holomisa said he had told Mandela at the Carlton Hotel meeting that the ANC should not accept Kerzner's

money, or play any part in attempting to quash the charges.

He had told the president that by dealing with Kerzner, the ANC would be "signing its death warrant."

Transkei Attorney-General Christo Nel on Friday told SAPA that he had not been approached by any ANC leader to stop the investigation against Kerzner.

Nel said he had in fact approached Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi to second a South African investigating officer to Transkei to assist in the Kerzner matter, and the request was granted.

Holomisa said he had suggested to Mandela that Kerzner should be told to send his legal team to Umtata to discuss the charges with Nel.

This advice was heeded and Holomisa, who was still the military leader of the Transkei at the time, arranged for Kerzner's legal team to meet Nel.

After the meeting Nel had told Holomisa that he believed he still had a case against Kerzner.

Nel confirmed to SAPA on Friday that he had met Kerzner's advocate, Fanie Cillier, and that on March 9, 1994 he had sent a letter to Holomisa to brief him about the talks.

Among the matters discussed with Kerzner's legal team was whether the hotel magnate could receive indemnity from prosecution, which Nel had said was beyond his jurisdiction.

The legal team had felt that the adverse publicity surrounding the investigation and the subsequent stigmatization [as received] was prejudicing Kerzner's business dealings, especially as markets were opening up with South Africa's democratisation.

Kerzner claimed that he had paid Matanzima the R2 million because the Transkei prime minister had held "a gun to his head," Nel said.

Matanzima had threatened to give other people gambling rights despite an earlier understanding that Sun International would be given exclusive rights in Transkei.

Holomisa said after the 1994 general election, Mandela "kept on asking me how the Kerzner issue could be solved," especially as Kerzner was contributing to the country's economy.

On one of these occasions Holomisa said he had told Mandela that under no circumstances should the issue be handled by the president's office.

Holomisa on Friday also alleged that long before Mandela broached the subject, Deputy President Thabo

Mbeki had in 1990 discussed the Kerzner issue with him.

"He said he had been approached by Kerzner who had wanted to know if he (Mbeki) could help in his case."

Holomisa said he had told Mbeki that the matter was in the hands of the attorney-general and that there was no short cut.

On his claim that Kerzner funded Mbeki's 50th birthday party, which has also been denied by the ANC, Holomisa said a businessman acting as Kerzner's go-between had paid for the party.

This was how Kerzner conducted his business and was borne out by his use of a go-between to pay Matanzima the R2 million, Holomisa claimed.

Asked whether Kerzner had in fact paid R2 million to the ANC, Holomisa said "that was the amount mentioned (by Mandela)," but he was unable to say how much money had in fact changed hands.

ANC Deputy Secretary-General Cheryl Carolus is to address a media briefing in Johannesburg on Thursday afternoon and might respond to the allegations, party spokesman Ronnie Mamoepa said.

Kerzner, approached for comment on Thursday, said: "I find Holomisa's allegations so outrageously false that they are not worthy of comment."

South Africa: NP Calls For Inquiry Into Alleged ANC Leadership Corruption

MB0308143296 Johannesburg SAfm Radio Network in English 0500 GMT 3 Aug 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The National Party [NP] has called on the government to establish an independent commission of inquiry into alleged corruption within the ANC leadership.

NP Assistant Secretary General David Malatsi says recent allegations of corruption in the ANC have surfaced from various quarters. Senator Malatsi said ousted Environmental Affairs and Tourism Deputy Minister Bantu Holomisa had openly accused the ANC leadership of dismissing him because of his attempts to uncover corruption in ANC and government circles.

Meanwhile, President Mandela has again declined to comment on new allegations by Mr. Holomisa. Mr. Mandela said this was an internal matter, and he was not keen to discuss it in public. Mr. Holomisa was reported earlier as having named Mr. Mandela as the source of his information that the ANC's 1994 election campaign was funded by hotel magnate Sol Kerzner. Mr. Mandela said the matter was now being dealt with internally.

South Africa: ANC Denies NP Claims of Economic Decline, Education Crisis

MB0308143496 Johannesburg SAfm Radio Network in English 0500 GMT 3 Aug 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The ANC has rejected claims by National Party [NP] leader F. W. de Klerk that the country's economy is declining, and that education, among other sectors, is heading for a crisis.

The ANC said in a statement that it was ironic that it was the NP's policies that had created the country's economic and social woes in the first place. The ANC says progress has been made in redressing the massive shortages and backlogs in housing, education, and health.

South Africa: Minister Warns of 'Crackdown' on Violence in Labor Disputes

MB0308145996 Johannesburg SAfm Radio Network in English 0500 GMT 3 Aug 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Labor Minister Tito Mboweni, who has been attempting to resolve the violent labor dispute at Rustenburg Platinum Mine, warned last night of a government crackdown on illegal strikes and violence during labor disputes.

Mr. Mboweni said he was armed with tough recommendations which he would take to President Nelson Mandela. A number of people have been killed in the labor disputes at the Rustenburg Platinum Mines, including a security guard who was abducted by a mob earlier this week.

Mr. Mboweni said some of the demands made by the miners were unreasonable.

South Africa: NP—Antipoverty Strategy Not Intended To Undermine RDP

MB0308155196 Johannesburg SAfm Radio Network in English 1100 GMT 3 Aug 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The National Party [NP] says its antipoverty strategy is not aimed at undermining the Reconstruction and Development Program [RDP], but at offering a viable alternative to its obsolete philosophies.

[Word indistinct] according to the strategies director, Ms Jenny Malan. She said in Cape Town today that the strategy announced on Thursday [1 August] by NP leader F. W. de Klerk would be distinguishable from the RDP in that it would emphasize independence, economic empowerment, and self-development.

Ms. Malan said the NP did not want to create a dependency syndrome that would keep people poor forever,

so that they would have to seek charity indefinitely. She said the RDP did not address all causes of poverty with equal success, and that its implementation was characterized by poor service and nondelivery.

South Africa: NP Congress Concludes; Name Change Not Considered

*MB0308183596 Johannesburg SABA in English
1157 GMT 3 Aug 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] CAPE TOWN Aug 3 SABA — A name change for the National Party [NP] was not on the agenda at the moment, NP leader FW de Klerk said in Cape Town on Saturday.

In his closing address to the party's federal congress, he said there was consensus in the party's leadership that a mere change of name would not really help the NP achieve its goals.

Only when the number of NP supporters had been dramatically augmented by a wave of new support from the African National Congress and other parties would a name change be on the agenda.

The NP was not married to its name "but as long as we can keep on growing under the banner of the NP we will not consider changing it simply as a public relations exercise".

"Are we as a congress agreed on that?" he asked. He was greeted with applause by the 1300 delegates.

De Klerk said that at the root of the debate lay the NP's desire to convince everyone that it was unreservedly committed to non-racialism not only in its own structures but for the whole of South Africa. The issue had been discussed in depth in the party's federal council and executive committee.

Earlier, in a congress discussion group, Gauteng delegate Robert Rosseau argued that the NP was "putting the cart before the horse" by launching its anti-poverty strategy — announced by de Klerk on Thursday — before changing its name.

Rosseau, a ward councillor in Johannesburg's Eastern substructure, said that unless there was a change, ANC propagandists would be able to link the plan to the party that implemented apartheid, and the NP would look "silly and stupid".

"We've got a product with the wrong name. We can't sell it in black townships."

Several other delegates, including several black speakers, said the name should stay.

De Klerk told the congress that while the party intended to topple [words indistinct] from government in 2004, it should also concentrate on the 1999 general election.

In 1999 the party would increase its majority in the Western Cape, take control of the Northern Cape and slash ANC support to less than 50 percent in Gauteng. It would hold the balance of power in KwaZulu-Natal, grow in all other provinces "in a spectacular way", and could to cut ANC support to less than 50 per cent countrywide.

If the NP did not succeed in its goals, South Africa would slide further into poverty, violence and darkness.

He paid tribute to black party members who actively supported the NP in areas where they ran the risk of having their homes burned down by political opponents.

"Intimidation is not dead in South Africa," he said. "We admire your courage."

South Africa: NP Spells Out Strategy at End of Federal Congress

*MB0308183696 Johannesburg SABC 2 Television
Network in Afrikaans 1630 GMT 3 Aug 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The National Party [NP] says it is determined to cut the ANC's support in the 1999 election by 50 percent. This was stated at the end of the NP's first federal congress [word indistinct] its withdrawal from the government of national unity. The party, which describes itself as an opposition with a mission, spelled out its strategy at the three-day congress. It unveiled its policy plan, which it proposes as an alternative to ANC policy.

[Begin recording] [SABC reporter Ronelle van Zyl] The opening of the congress last Thursday [1 August] was a glittering occasion involving high technology. But since then it has been strictly business. The NP is now the official opposition, but it promises to be more than just a strong opposition and watchdog. Party leader F. W. de Klerk wants to rearrange the political scene. Within the next 10 years he wants to group the majority of South Africans into a new political movement based on common values. That is the only way to beat the ANC at the polling booth. The election, which takes place in three years, will mark the beginning.

[De Klerk, in English] In 1999 we will bring the ANC below 50 percent countrywide.

[Van Zyl] Part of the plan to reach that target is to formulate alternative policies such as the antipoverty strategy.

[NP Secretary General Roelf Meyer] The government lacks focus in the execution of its programs, and

we will examine new plans, supplementary to the Reconstruction and Development Program, to address the needs of the poor in particular.

[Van Zyl] The possibility of the party changing its name was on the agenda again this year. However, the overwhelming majority of delegates, including several black speakers, favored the retention of the name, even though it has not yet been able to shake off all its negative associations.

[NP delegate Judith Leapeng, in English] The National Party realized that they were wrong, and now they have changed. And by changing, admitting your mistakes, and accepting them, it gives great pleasure to the one receiving the apology. That's why I say we must keep the name.

[Van Zyl] Mr. de Klerk said a name change at this point would be seen as mere window dressing. However, that possibility could be reexamined if the new broad political movement becomes a reality. [end recording]

South Africa: Amnesty 'Appalled' by Use of Shock Weapons at Tembisa

MB0308191396 Johannesburg SATURDAY STAR in English 3 Aug 96 p 5

[Report by Lorna Schmidt]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The description of the electroshock weapons used at Tembisa station this week fits that of a report received by Amnesty International (AI) of torture by South African soldiers using electro-shock weapons in February 1994, the organisation disclosed in a statement from London yesterday.

AI is calling on the South African Government to institute an investigation into the incident, examining the use of electroshock weapons and the entire security guard industry.

In a statement released to the Investigative Unit of Independent Newspapers, AI said it was appalled by the deaths and serious injuries of city commuters in an incident "which appears to have been triggered by the inappropriate use of force by security guards using electric shock weapons".

It added: "We have repeatedly warned of the dangers to human rights arising from the rapid spread of electroshock weapons, as well as the dangers arising from inadequate training of law enforcement officials and security guard personnel.

"These weapons make it very easy for law enforcement officers or private security guards to inflict severe pain and to incapacitate a person, or to psychologically threaten them."

AI is furthermore calling on the Government to immediately suspend the use of electro-shock weapons until "independent medical evidence can clearly demonstrate that the likely practical use of any such weapons will not contribute to deaths or injury arising from the inappropriate use of force or contribute to torture or other degrading treatment".

The organisation has on record the details of two Johannesburg-based South African companies marketing electro-shock weapons, one of which claims to have exported them to other countries, including some with persistent records of torture such as Indonesia and China. AI says electro-shock companies in Germany, the UK and US also claim to have South African associates.

"AI takes no position on the arms trade or the security trade as such, but is concerned that the transfer and use of electric shock weapons will contribute to human rights violations such as torture or ill treatment."

Attie Booysen, chief executive of Force Products, which manufactures and exports electro-shock equipment, said: "We do not agree with a suspension on electro-shock weapons as our products are non-lethal. However, we will welcome an investigation into our products as we feel they fall well within the human rights parameters."

South Africa: 'Showdown' Looming Between Cape Vigilantes, Drug Dealers

MB0308202896 Johannesburg SABC 3 Television Network in English 1800 GMT 3 Aug 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Cape Flats is preparing for a major showdown between anti-drug vigilantes and drug dealers. Drug dealers have threatened to target mosques and Moslem businesses if the vigilantes do not stop raiding their homes. The vigilante group called People Against Gangsterism and Drugs (PAGAD) has been conducting nightly visits to alleged drug dealers. They are demanding that the dealers stop selling mandrax and cocaine. Faizel Cook and cameraman Johan Abrahams compiled this report:

[Begin recording] [Cook] A raid on the home of an alleged drug dealer by the organization People Against Gangsterism and Drugs, PAGAD. They have declared war on drug dealers in the area. PAGAD has been linked to several recent attacks, including a pipe bomb explosion outside the home of a drug kingpin in Aulone. They say police are unable to stop the dealers.

[South African Police Services spokesman Senior Superintendent John Sterrenberg] We are investigating

cases of, for example, attempted murder, damage to property, serious assaults, and so on.

[Cook] They have also threatened to kill Justice Minister Dullah Omar. PAGAD accuses him of doing nothing to address the problem of gangsterism in their community. Although later denied, it is a threat Mr. Omar is taking seriously.

[Omar] I've lived through many threats throughout my life, emanating from elements in the apartheid regime. I've lived through that, and I can live through these threats too. My main concern is my family.

[Cook] Mandrax is a 2-million-rand-a-day industry here in the Western Cape, and PAGAD is making it difficult for dealers to conduct their business. Now they have threatened to strike back. Nathmie Edries is one of PAGAD's leaders. He said the dealers have paid a hit man to kill him for his alleged involvement in the pipe bomb explosion.

[Edries] Me and a few of my fellow brothers who participate in the struggle went to confront this particular gentleman that was given the task, and he summarily disappeared.

[Cook] PAGAD says they are not vigilantes, they've just been pushed too far. They say they are fighting a [word indistinct], and are prepared to die for it.

[PAGAD Chief Commander Mohammed Ali Parker] We will wipe them out completely if they touch any of our mosques or churches. We've had enough, and we are ready and geared, and we will wipe them out. I don't see this as a long term any more. [as heard] It can happen overnight, we will wipe them out completely from the face of the earth.

[Cook] Police have raised fears of possible reprisals by gangs this weekend. Sources close to the dealers say the gangs are arming themselves, preparing for a showdown. Both Mr. Omar and the police have appealed to the group and the community not to take the law into their own hands.

[Sterrenberg] We're hoping that it's not going to happen, and our appeal to everybody out there would be, to remain calm, not to perpetrate violence, one on the other.

[Cook] PAGAD says they've got the firepower necessary to stop the drug dealers. They say they won't rest until all the dealers are removed from the Cape Flats, even if it means fighting the police as well. [end recording]

South Africa: Mbeki, Sports Minister Send 'Warning' Letter to Holomisa

MB0408141696 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2238 GMT 03 Aug 96

[Report by Angela Quintal]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] JOHANNESBURG Aug 3 SAPA — Deputy President Thabo Mbeki and Sports Minister Steve Tshwete have served a letter of warning on axed deputy minister Bantu Holomisa not to repeat allegations that they accepted favours from hotel magnate Sol Kerzner.

The letter, in line with an ANC national working committee decision, states that should he not heed the warning, legal action will be taken against him.

"Your allegations impute unlawful conduct on the part of our clients, in that they accepted bribes and are corrupt," the SUNDAY INDEPENDENT quoted the letter as saying.

"Such allegations are spurious, untrue and defamatory of our clients. Our clients reserve their rights in this respect. This letter serves to advise you to desist from making such allegations."

Holomisa has suggested that the favours were in return for protecting Kerzner from prosecution on bribery charges arising from a R2-million [rand] payment in the mid-1980s to former Transkei prime minister George Matanzima for exclusive gambling rights.

Mbeki, Tshwete and Kerzner have denied the allegations and have branded Holomisa a liar and his statements defamatory.

Holomisa told SAPA on Saturday [3 August] he had received a phone call from his wife at about 12:15pm. She had informed him that a lawyer's letter had been delivered to his official Pretoria residence.

The letter, from Mbeki and Tshwete's attorneys, Maluleke and Associates, merely warned that should he repeat the allegations, legal action would be considered against him.

Holomisa said that he had referred the letter to his attorneys, since the matter was out of the political arena "and I am not a legal brain".

Asked whether he had more information that he would use as a trump card, Holomisa said he had said "his bit". However, should additional information become available he would not hesitate to make it public even if this prejudiced him.

Holomisa said he still believed he had a future in the ANC, contrary to what Tshwete may have stated.

Even if the ANC's national disciplinary committee recommended that he be expelled this would still have to be endorsed by its national executive committee.

"The NEC [National Executive Committee] is the final body that can put a nail in my coffin." On where his future lay if he should indeed be expelled, he said: "I will only deal with that then."

Holomisa has alleged that Kerzner, through a go-between now based in London, funded Mbeki's 50th birthday party. He has also alleged that in the early 1990s Mbeki discussed the Kerzner matter with him.

"He said he had been approached by Kerzner who had wanted to know if he (Mbeki) could help in his case."

Holomisa, who was the military leader of the nominally independent homeland at the time, said he had told Mbeki that there was no short cut. The ANC has denied that Kerzner funded his Mbeki's birthday party, although the ANC has declined to say who the backers were.

Holomisa also claimed that Tshwete had received free accommodation at Sun City, the casino and hostel resort run by Sun International, which Kerzner chaired at the time. He alleged this had happened during Chris Eubank's world title fight in October 1994. The ANC said the accommodation was paid for by Rodney Berman, the boxing promoter. Berman has denied this. Berman said he had not been involved in the Eubank fight, although he had often paid for Tshwete's accommodation and that "it was a pleasure to do so".

President Nelson Mandela on Saturday declined to comment on Holomisa's allegations that he was the source of information that the ANC had received R2 million from Kerzner.

He told SABC-TV [South African Broadcasting Corporation] the matter was subjudice, as Holomisa's disciplinary inquiry was pending.

Speaking at the unveiling of a memorial for the late ANC treasurer Thomas Nkobi, the president made light of individuals like Holomisa who challenged him. Mandela said he did not mind people challenging him, but that when he hit back, such people did not recover.

South Africa: South African Press Review for 2 Aug
MB0208132896

[FBIS Report]

THE STAR

Criticism of ANC's Lack of Tolerance for Dissent —
Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 2 August in

a page-12 editorial comments on former Transkei military ruler Bantu Holomisa's dismissal as deputy minister of environment affairs and tourism, saying: "We find the ANC's apparent lack of tolerance for dissent very disturbing, and very alarming the statement that its members' presentations to the [truth and reconciliation] commission should first be vetted." "Holomisa's sacking, taken with the dismissals of Pallo Jordan in March and Winnie Mandela last year, suggests that mavericks are muzzled in the ANC. Especially alarming is the view, expressed in the charge against Holomisa, that 'any implication of corruption by another senior (ANC) member' should not be aired publicly because it 'would attract press speculation'."

NEW NATION

Criticism of Government Silence on Holomisa Dismissal — Coming so soon after Holomisa's testimony before the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, "for which he was publicly rebuked by the ANC, it was inevitable that his dismissal would fuel damaging speculation," declares Johannesburg NEW NATION in English on 2 August in a page-8 editorial. "Having remained silent on the matter, government must blame itself for the public perception that Holomisa was fired because his evidence led to questions being raised about Stella Sigcau's questionable credentials." Furthermore, the silence has "fuelled the perception that the ANC will not take kindly to its members providing evidence to the Truth Commission which could embarrass the party. This without any doubt will discourage participation in the process of national reconciliation."

SOWETAN

Ex-Gazankulu Chief Escapes Mandela's Axe — "Former Gazankulu Chief Minister Samuel Nxumalo is the only member of the Patriotic Front drawn from homeland structures to have escaped President Nelson Mandela's axe," points out a page-10 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 2 August. General Bantu Holomisa, Rocky Malebane-Metsing and Prince James Mahlangu have already felt the wrath of the President. "Nxumalo is believed to have survived the presidential axe because he has, unlike the others, 'not uttered a word of dissent since he went to Parliament in May 1994.'"

BEELD

Holomisa Dismissal Viewed — A page-8 editorial in Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 31 July, received via Internet, says: "The dismissal of Deputy Minister Bantu Holomisa leaves serious questions unanswered

about the ANC's commitment to the Truth Commission, and the truth." If the ANC "wants to only present approved evidence to the commission, then the danger exists that all information, which could embarrass the party, will be 'purified,' and that South Africa will only hear half-truths. This could also scare off potential witnesses who do not have the same power-base as Mr.

Holomisa." "If the party is committed to transparency then it should be prepared to accept also the unpleasant. If there are other reasons for Mr. Holomisa's dismissal then it should be made known. If this does not happen then it will strengthen the suspicion that the party is trying to manipulate the truth, and that it is putting party interests above national interests."

Angola**Angola: UNITA Questions Criteria for Armed Forces Membership**

MB0208081396 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 2 Aug 96

[FBIS Translated Text] General Altino Sapalalo Bok, interim chief of staff of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] Military Forces, has questioned the criteria for membership of the Angolan Armed Forces [FAA]. To join the FAA, one must be physically robust, be between 18 and 35, and have a minimum of four years of education. Gen. Bok said in view of these requisites few soldiers will join the FAA.

[Begin Bok recording] So far, we have interviewed 3,891 men, and 1,883 met the requisites and have been selected for the armed forces. Selection teams say 2,008 have not qualified because they are either unfit or illiterate.

Our estimates revealed that an average of 70 percent of soldiers wishes to be demobilized. About 30 percent of soldiers wants to join the FAA on a voluntary basis.

We think we should review the very strict criteria in place, namely physical fitness and school qualifications. As you know, our soldiers are of peasant extract [words indistinct]. For instance, 1,500 soldiers reported to the Vila Nova Assembly Area, but only 94 soldiers and noncommissioned officers qualified. This is a wide gap. That is the problem. If the criteria is reviewed in line with the political consensus achieved during the Bicesse talks, I think we would have far more men. I am not saying we would meet the required number. [end recording]

Angola: Dos Santos Appoints New Public Works Minister

MB0308194696 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 3 Aug 96

[FBIS Translated Text] Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, under the proposal of Prime Minister Dr. Franca van Dunem, today appointed Pedro de Castro van Dunem Loy for the post of Minister of Public Works and Urban Affairs.

Angola: Prime Minister Receives Portuguese Official 2 Aug

MB0208201296 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1900 GMT 1 Aug 96

[FBIS Translated Text] Jose Lamego, Portuguese secretary of state for cooperation, has been apprised of the actions taken by the Angolan Government to honor its part of the peace process. This morning, Prime Minister

Fernando Franca van Dunem met with the Portuguese official, who said afterwards he had received encouragement for his idea to call on other European countries to help with the community rehabilitation effort.

[Begin Lamego recording] I outlined for Prime Minister van Dunem the main aims of my visit, notably to convey my government's interest in, and commitment to, the Angolan peace process. I also told him I would be bringing some humanitarian aid and informed him of Portugal's plan to begin implementing community rehabilitation programs together with its EU partners. The prime minister briefed me on the peace process, Angolan economic and social issues, and the work he has done so far in his capacity as prime minister. [end recording]

The Portuguese official said he knows Prime Minister van Dunem well, adding that there are complex tasks ahead, so every means of support must be given to the current government.

Mozambique**Mozambique: Prime Minister Comments on Relations With South Korea**

MB0108190896 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 1 Aug 96

[FBIS Translated Text] Prime Minister Pascoal Mocumbi today spoke about the need to strengthen cooperation between Mozambique and South Korea in the economic and training fields. According to the MOZAMBIQUE INFORMATION AGENCY, Mocumbi said that South Korean investment would be appropriate in various economic fields, particularly in agriculture and energy. The prime minister said South Korean businessmen could participate in the development of agriculture and the constructed second hydroelectric dam along the Zambezi River. Mocumbi said this in Maputo today when bidding farewell to South Korean Ambassador to Mozambique (Chin Ho Kim).

Namibia**Namibia: Opposition Leader, Minister on Clashes With UNITA Troops**

MB0108170696 London BBC World Service in English 1505 GMT 1 Aug 96

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Namibian opposition party, the DTA [Democratic Turnhalle Alliance], has called on the Defense Ministry to investigate a shooting along the sensitive northern border with Angola.

The peace process in Angola — with the quartering, disarming, and demobilization of former rebel UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] soldiers, and the frequent delays in the exercise — has caused considerable insecurity in southern Angola and along the border. Now the DTA claims there has been a shooting incident involving UNITA soldiers and the Namibia Defense Force [NDF] troops in which a child was killed. On the line to Windhoek, Emilia French asked DTA President Mishake Muyongo what according to them had happened:

[Begin recording] [Muyongo] A school girl was killed near a secondary school that is very close to the border with Angola, and after that incident, one girl was killed, the other one was wounded. It is claimed that the incident started because one of the UNITA guys was detained by the Namibia Defense Force and during that detention they beat him up, tortured him, then they let him go back. So, when he went back, according to their story, he then organized his colleagues across the border then started shooting at the NDF.

[French] So, what was the UNITA soldier doing in Namibia?

[Muyongo] The border that is being talked about at the moment is in an area that has been experiencing war for many years. So, the people in Angola, some of them have relatives across the border, so they come to Namibia seeking food or sometimes seeking medical help, or whatever. Now, it is in that process that this UNITA man had come across to try and get some food, then he was apprehended by the Namibia Defense Force.

[French] So, what is your problem with this incident? Why have you called for an investigation?

[Muyongo] My problem is this is not the first incident of this nature in which lives have been lost. You know, we had so many incidents in almost the same area, whereby people have been killed and then it has been said the shooting comes from Angola. Why don't we investigate and have a proper way of giving this story so that we know if it is true it is UNITA or it could be NDF. [end recording]

Well, Emilia French called up the Namibian defense minister, Philemon Malima, and asked him what their side of the story was:

[Begin recording] [Malima] The information on my table is that the elements of UNITA who, I suppose, sneaked out from the quartering areas, or who refused to be confined in the quartering areas, have shot at the Namibian children while they were swimming on the Namibian side of the river. There are stories saying

that the NDF members exchanged fire with UNITA elements, but it is incorrect information.

[French] So, you are saying that UNITA soldiers opened fire on children swimming in the river. Why would they do that?

[Malima] In fact, I do not want to say UNITA soldiers, because the information I am having is that UNITA soldiers in the area were informed or rather ordered by their leaders to group themselves in the quartering areas for the implementation of Lusaka Protocol in accordance with the Unavem-3 [UN Angola Verification Mission-3]. One can say UNITA elements, those who refused...

[French, interrupting] Now, the leader of the opposition has said that this happens regularly and that as far as he can see, it is the result of a lack of discipline in the Namibian Army. What do you say to that?

[Malima] He has missed the point, because our troops are in full control of their commanding officers.

[French] He said there are things going on in the border and he has even suggested that there is some sort of cover up going on. What do you say to that?

[Malima] I don't see anything wrong on the Namibian side with regard to the treatment of the people of Angola on the UNITA-controlled areas. However, it is up to the people of Angola on the UNITA-controlled areas to use the designated entry points if they want to avoid incidents of either being apprehended by the police force. [end recording]

Swaziland

Swaziland: King Revokes Former Prime Minister of Parliament Seat

MB0308182296 Mbabane WEEKEND OBSERVER
in English 3-4 Aug 96 pp 1-2

[Report by Musa Ndlangamandla]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] His Majesty King Mswati III has removed former Prime Minister Prince Mbilini from Parliament's House of Assembly. The King replaced him with newly appointed Prime Minister Dr Sibusiso Barnabas Dlamini.

The revocation of the appointment of Prince Mbilini is with effect from July 25. This was confirmed yesterday by Attorney General Mr Sipho Zwane who said Dr Dlamini's appointment into the House of Assembly is with effect from July 26.

This was during an exclusive interview with the SWAZI OBSERVER.

He added that an instrument officially appointing Dr Dlamini as the Prime Minister has already been signed by the King and it too is with effect from July 26. Dr Dlamini was appointed on the same day and has so far been warmly received by the nation. Early this week he indicated that he will start working as Prime Minister fully, in two weeks time.

Mr Zwane said, according to the Establishment of Parliament Order 1992, it is mandatory for the King to appoint the country's Prime Minister from the House of Assembly.

The law referred to above, Mr Zwane said, also stipulates that the King shall appoint only ten people into the House of Assembly. The law is clear that the country's Prime Minister should be from the House of Assembly which is why the King appointed Dr Dlamini into it.

"The Order also sets the number of people that the King can appoint into the House at 10 and if he had not revoked the appointment of Prince Mbilini they would have been 11," Mr Zwane said.

Prince Mbilini was on May 8 removed from the post of Prime Minister by His Majesty after it was found that he could no longer keep up with the pace of change. The King promised to find another post for Prince Mbilini.

Speculation is rife that Prince Mbilini is tipped for a top post in the foreign service to serve as ambassador in an African state. The rumours are that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is currently making preparations for a smooth take over of the post by Prince Mbilini.

Swaziland: King Mswati III's Spending on Hotel, Palaces Viewed

MB0208082396 Johannesburg MAIL & GUARDIAN in English 2 Aug 96

[Received via Internet]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Apart from six palaces — one for each wife — Swazi King Mswati III earlier this year bought a hotel, it has been discovered SWAZI King Mswati III has bought an R8-million [rands] hotel in Mbabane at a time when the homes of many of his subjects are being repossessed by Swaziland's banks.

Both the price and the provenance of the hotel have attracted controversy. Businessmen believe the king has seriously overpaid; the Mbabane city council has assessed the property at R3-million. And the fact that the king bought the Castle Hotel in his personal capacity was kept secret for weeks, until it surfaced coincidentally in a court case earlier this month.

The manager of the hotel had accused millionaire property developer Karl Grant — at that time believed to own the hotel — of harassing her, and charged him with trespassing. It was revealed during the case that followed that Grant had sold the hotel to the king.

The king owns a great deal of property in his kingdom, including a palace for each of his six wives, and there have been rumours for years of villas in Brunei, yachts in Australia and property in the United States.

The latest deal comes in the wake of countrywide turmoil: months of pro-democracy demonstrations and strikes, including a lengthy teachers' strike settled only fortnight ago. Last week a contingent of southern African leaders — President Nelson Mandela, Zimbabwe's President Robert Mugabe, Botswana's President Ketumile Masire and Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano — met the Swazi acting prime minister Sishayi Nxumalo at an "emergency consultative meeting" in Maputo. Afterwards, Mandela said he believed the king would be moving towards democracy. And indeed, at the gathering of the nation on Friday last week, although the 23-year ban on political parties was not lifted, a constitutional committee, charged with constitutional review, was appointed.

And a new prime minister was named: former minister of finance Sibusiso Barnabas Dlamini and the executive director of the International Monetary Fund for southern Africa. The last prime minister, Prince Mbilini, was retired summarily in May.

Meanwhile, the land deals continue — and so do suspicions that the king is too close to wealthy and influential businessmen. The troublesome Malagwane Hill Road, intended to be cut through Grant's property, has been diverted around the hill to avoid it, at a cost of several million rands. Nor is Grant the only beneficiary: the road has also been diverted around the property of the powerful Prince Masitsela, the king's brother.

Zimbabwe

Zimbabwe: Minister Hails 'Breakthrough' Textile Agreement With RSA

MB0508124596 Harare Zimbabwe National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1130 GMT 5 Aug 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Thousands of Zimbabwean textile jobs are now safe, after South Africa agreed at the weekend to slash tariffs on Zimbabwean textiles and clothing from up to 90 percent to 30 percent.

The concessionary agreement, which the textile and clothing industry welcomed, will be translated into the amended Zimbabwe- South Africa Bilateral Agreement, for implementation from the beginning of next month. The deal effectively reopens the South African market to Zimbabwean manufacturers who are able to compete on price.

The agreement was arrived at in Pretoria by delegations led by the minister of industry and commerce, Comrade

Nathan Shamuyarira, and the South African minister of trade and industry, Mr. Alec Erwin. In an interview in Harare yesterday, Comrade Shamuyarira described the agreement as a breakthrough in Zimbabwe's relations with South Africa.

Benin

Benin: Kerekou To Convene Economic Conference

AB0208102396 Cotonou Office de
Radiodiffusion-Television du Benin Radio in French
2121 GMT 31 Jul 96

[Independence anniversary address by Beninese President Mathieu Kerekou in Cotonou on 31 July — recorded]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Fellow Beninese, dear countrymen: On 4 April, when I swore the oath of office in Porto Novo, our country's capital, I placed the mandate you vested in me under the protection of the Almighty God to guide, inspire, and help us to make our dear and common motherland, Benin, a united, stable, and prosperous country full of peace, harmony, and tolerance; a country where the full development of the people will be the focal point of our attention and actions throughout our five years in office. [passage omitted]

Tomorrow, we will celebrate the 36th anniversary of our country's accession to international sovereignty. On this solemn occasion, we need to undertake responsible self-criticism on the path that we have trodden together so far since the historical February 1990 National Conference in order to draw pertinent and constructive lessons.

However, the most important thing now, as I address you for the first time as president, and at a time when each and everyone of us is wondering about the future of our country, is to tell you about my vision for Benin on the threshold of the Year 2000, with the hope and conviction that this vision will be understood and shared by all the people of Benin.

As you know, the distinctive characteristic and main asset of the Beninese people since 29 February 1990 is the sovereign institution of the democratic process and the rule of law. In other words, this process signifies its profound attachment to the respect of the Constitution, Republican order, and the protection of human rights as well as the diversity of opinions. We believe that these values constitute the intangible basis and reference for our joint efforts to build a worthy, modern, and prosperous nation. Therefore, my government has firmly resolved to carry out its mission while upholding these values that bring hope and progress.

I wish to reiterate to you once again, fellow countrymen, my unbending desire to rigorously uphold the 11 December 1990 Constitution, safeguard human rights, and ensure freedom of expression and leanings in national political life. [passage omitted]

It is with the aim of consolidating our democratic experience that the government will submit to the National Assembly, soon after it resumes sitting in October, three

bills relating to the status of the opposition, the financing of political parties, and the support and granting of state subsidies to the private media.

Furthermore, and in light of what our people have experienced in the last six years, the government has taken or will take other needed measures at the appropriate time to decentralize the state's authority. These measures will be later analyzed in depth to assess their impact on all sectors and at all levels with the aim of providing our country with stable and functional institutions which will foster national solidarity and unity. [passage omitted]

Our national ambition is to give all the people of Benin a chance in life, and to provide them with the common social minimum that will enable them to meet their basic needs such as health, education, housing, clothing, safe drinking water, electricity, food security, and others. To this end, the government has decided, with support from our partners in development, to wage a relentless war against unemployment. Consequently, in the coming weeks, about 1,000 permanent government workers will be recruited by competitive examination. In addition, by the end of 1996, 5,000 contract workers will also be recruited by competitive examination, essentially, in the education and health sectors.

Furthermore, a rehabilitation program involving 85 abandoned state farms will, if possible, over a period of one to five years, establish about 100 farms. The program will enable us to set up 500 farmers, and could eventually generate 2,000 jobs. [passage omitted] It is also a desire to improve the living and working conditions of our people that my government decided to increase the producer price of cotton to 200 CFA francs per kilo, and to maintain the price of inputs at the same level as those of the 1995-1996 season. [passage omitted]

My dear countrymen, however clear the government's vision, and however strong its determination to translate this vision into reality, I deem it necessary to invite representatives of the active forces of the nation — businessmen, labor unions, farmers organizations, craftsmen, stock breeders, fishermen, women and youth associations, nongovernmental organizations, democratic institutions, religious sects, traditional chiefs, Beninese communities abroad, as well as partners in our country's development — to make a critical and detailed analysis of the nature and volume of our country's natural, human, and financial resources for the accomplishment of its development objectives.

These are the aims and objectives of the national economic conference that I have decided to convene, and which is only one of the aspects of the consultation

methods that I learned when I was the head of this country. These methods call for responsible and constructive dialogue among the various actors of the political, economic, and sociocultural life of the country, and the entire Beninese people. I expect this upcoming large national forum to enrich our political, economic, and sociocultural options, and to propose realistic solutions to all our problems; to restore hope and confidence to workers; to enrich the bases of our national solidarity contract, and to pay special attention to the constant improvement of living and working conditions of the people of our cities and countryside.

Beninese people, by convening the national economic conference, your president is not looking for a program for the economic and social development of our country.

Finally, my government intends to give a new impetus to all the active forces of the nation, who are firmly resolved to develop [words indistinct] our country, to fully assume its irreplaceable role as a crossroad, a link, and a credible partner in regional, subregional, and continental cooperation. In fact, it is true that a policy of good neighborliness is an indispensable condition for the success of subregional integration. That is the reason for the friendly and working visits I have already made to all our neighboring countries before extending these visits to all friendly countries of the West African subregion. In fact, in its democratic process, which involves moral values, spiritual dimension, and intellectual and cultural capital, our country should contribute to the development of the African Continent and strengthen international cooperation.

The celebration of our national day on 1 August, which marks the 36th anniversary of our country's accession to international sovereignty, should obviously be a day of joy and hope for each Beninese citizen, but it should also be a solemn and historic occasion for the celebration of individual and collective confidence commensurate with our common and ultimate aspiration to fully assume our responsibilities of an independent nation which loves freedom, justice, peace, and social progress.

Fellow Beninese and dear countrymen, on the eve of the festivities marking the celebration of our national day, we exhort you to cultivate faith and love for your neighbor.

To this end, I have decided to grant a reduction of sentence to people convicted by courts of the Republic of Benin within the periods between 1 August 1995 and 15 June 1996. The list of people involved, and the modalities for the implementation of this remission of sentence will be published by decree at a cabinet meeting.

Fellow Beninese of all ages and all conditions, we wish you a happy national day.

Long live the democratic renewal, Long live Benin. May God bless us.

Cote d'Ivoire

Cote d'Ivoire: Soldiers Given 'Shoot To Kill' Order on Liberian Rebels

AB0408194796 London BBC World Service
in English 1705 GMT 3 Aug 96

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Ivory Coast [Cote d'Ivoire] Government decided last month to take tough measures to improve security along its border with Liberia, not before time [as heard], some might say. Liberian rebels have frequently crossed the border in flight, hot pursuit, or on foraging and looting missions. The civilian population has been terrorized and they hit back by turning on Liberian refugees in the region. Well, now the government has sent more troops to the region with orders to shoot on sight and is spending 2.4 billion CFA francs on the operation. Our correspondent, Emmanuel Watani has been to the border town of Danane. Joan Taller asked him what he found there.

[Begin recording] [Watani] Even within the streets of Danane itself, there are soldiers walking around, you know, with guns. Around the border, just at the border town there, you could see the presence of the soldiers moving around there and now... [pauses] formerly we had the immigration, in fact, Guinean immigration officers, as it used to be, but those places are being manned now by the Ivorian military guys.

[Taller] How many troops would you say are actually in Danane at the moment, and new, fresh troops?

[Watani] It's difficult to say, to give the exact number because most of them have been spread into the forest but from the cars, from the... [pauses] in fact, I saw two loads, two vehicles which they told me brought the military guys here. So, we can be talking about two loaded trucks that really brought, you know, the military guys down here.

[Taller] So, you are talking about tens of soldiers rather than hundreds, are you?

[Watani] Yes, just for Danane itself, I think.

[Taller] There has been a shoot to kill policy implemented. Have there been any incidents connected with that at all?

[Watani] No, so far nothing has been... [pauses] no incident has been registered. I think, you know, the Liberians themselves, the militiamen, have kind of, you know, got the message through because when I went to the other side of the border, that is, the other side where the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] controls, this border village post town of Logoatro, I spoke to a handful of them. They told me that this latest decision by the government is really, you know, complicating matters for them because they normally and usually cross over to Danane, you know, to get food and other items (?to sell) but now they are scrutinizing them and if the Ivorian soldiers suspect you to be, you know, to be a rebel, they will just turn you back. So, it seems as if this has really scared them and they are kind of not willing to spark trouble, from what I gathered.

[Taller] So, what do the local people think about all of these troops coming into that town, all these new troops in that town?

[Watani] In fact, the local population, especially in Danane, are extremely happy. I spoke to some of them around and they made me understand that despite the fact that this policy of the government really delayed [as heard] but they say it is welcome because, in fact, the town of Danane that officially puts the figures of about 39,000 locals, you have about 59,000 Liberians here and that the coming of these Liberians has really, you know, made life a bit difficult for them. This will also, in the long run, try to, you know, kind of help them stay away from all these attacks by the rebels and even the rate of criminality... [pauses] will check the rate of criminality that is really going on there... [pauses] that was really going on in Danane and the other border villages. [sentence as heard] In fact, they are really happy about this idea. [end recording]

Cote d'Ivoire: Government Discusses 'Emergency' Security Plan

*AB0208093896 Abidjan Radio Cote d'Ivoire Chaine Nationale-Une Network in French
1245 GMT 1 Aug 96*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] During the previous cabinet meeting, President Henri Konan Bedie spoke of major current issues, mainly security at home and at the borders. At yesterday's session of the Council of Ministers, the head of state once again urged the government to fight administrative sluggishness and laxity, phenomena that are too often linked with corruption.

In line with the decisions made last week to increase the security of our citizens at the western border of the country, the Council of Ministers examined and adopted an emergency plan placed on the agenda by the head

of state. The plan provides for a series of measures aimed at fighting crime and ensuring better security for Ivorians.

In this regard, this year the government will disburse additional financing of 873 million CFA francs to help increase the equipment of the police services and the Gendarmerie. The money will also be used to increase crackdown operations. The strength of these security forces will be reinforced substantially so as to constitute a permanent and deterrent presence in the various wards and public places.

Similarly, measures have been adopted that are aimed at instilling moral values within the security forces which are usually accused of connivance and corruption. In this regard, the best security elements will be rewarded, while the guilty ones will be severely punished.

Furthermore, a checking system will henceforth be instituted to improve the management of garages. Garages will need to determine the exact origin of vehicle wrecks, and ensure prudent use of second hand spare parts commonly called scrapyards spare parts.

All these measures are aimed at fighting crime not only in the major urban centers, but also at ensuring the protection of our citizens in the rural areas who are no longer spared by criminals.

The fight against insecurity will be assigned to a coordinator who will supervise all these operations in the towns and rural areas. [passage omitted]

The Gambia

The Gambia: Constitutional Referendum Postponed Until 8 Aug

*AB0308182796 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
1215 GMT 3 Aug 96*

[FBIS Translated Text] In The Gambia, the constitutional referendum, initially slated for 7 August, has been postponed by 24 hours. According to the Gambian authorities, postponement is to enable the citizens to travel to the interior of the country to perform their electoral duty.

Liberia

Liberia: Boley Blames Taylor for Blocking Peace

*AB0308182396 Paris AFP in English
1621 GMT 3 Aug 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Monrovia, Aug 3 (AFP) — Liberian faction leader George Boley, back home after four months abroad, has accused the head of another

faction, Charles Taylor of the National Patriotic Front, of blocking peace in Liberia.

"Mr. Taylor has been and continues to be the obstacle and the intransigent party to the Liberian civil conflict for the past six years," Boley said in a live radio broadcast.

Boley, who returned to Monrovia on Friday, reminded his ethnic Krahn kin "to be prepared because the war is not over."

"We cannot trust Mr. Taylor. He speaks peace, but makes war," he said.

He further accused Taylor and another faction leader, Alhaji Koromah of the Mandingo wing of the United Liberation Movement (ULIMO), of responsibility for six weeks of fighting that rattled Monrovia earlier this year.

Boley, Taylor and Koromah all sit on a six-man interim council of state which has failed to disarm 60,000 combatants in time for democratic elections that were scheduled for this month.

Boley said that prior to the April 6 outbreak of violence, he had told the high command of the Nigerian-led West African Peacekeeping Force ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-fire Monitoring Group] that Taylor and Koromah were stockpiling weapons and ammunition in Monrovia.

But outgoing ECOMOG field commander General John Inienger "did nothing to stop them," he alleged.

"Some ECOMOG officers, including some generals, permitted the situation in Monrovia to deteriorate with the hope that the militias of Taylor and Koromah would have overrun the Barclay Training Center," he said.

The center, a military base inside Monrovia, is the stronghold of Krahn militia.

Boley said ECOMOG officers favored the militias overrunning the center in revenge for the killing of some 60 ECOMOG soldiers by Krahn militia in Tubmanburg in December 1995.

"If we had equal access to weapons and ammunition, Taylor and Koromah would have been history today," Boley said.

Boley also accused Taylor of "leading the massive looting of businesses, houses and UN and private vehicles" during the unrest in the Liberian capital.

"Mr. Taylor personally looted my vehicle and is using looted UN vehicles in his convoy," he said.

Boley was greeted on Friday by thousands of cheering residents as his motorcade drove through the streets of Monrovia to the Barclay Training Center.

Earlier, the deputy chief of staff of the Armed Forces of Liberia, General Philip Kamah, said Taylor "is like an iguana," referring to an tropical American lizard with two tongues.

He said that during the fighting in Monrovia, shellings from militias loyal to Taylor and Koromah killed 1,126 persons in the Barclay Training Center and its environs.

A spokesman for Taylor denied the accusations made by Boley. Former interim information minister Joe Mulbah told AFP by telephone: "Boley is confused. He is not informed about what happened here."

But Mulbah said: "All factions looted. Even the the (center) [as received] was a place of looted items."

BULK RATE
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
PERMIT NO. 382
MERRIFIELD, VA.

This is a U.S. Government publication produced by the Foreign Broadcast Information Service (FBIS). Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

FBIS collects, translates, disseminates, and analyzes foreign open-source information on behalf of the U.S. Government. Its publications may contain copyrighted material. *Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.*

- Bracketed indicators before the first sentence of each item describe the way in which the material was processed by FBIS.
- Headlines and all bracketed explanatory notes are supplied by FBIS.
- Personal and place names are rendered in accordance with the decisions of the U.S. Board on Geographic Names as adapted by FBIS. Unverified names in radio and television material appear in parentheses and are spelled phonetically; words and phrases in parentheses preceded by a question mark are unclear in the original and deduced from context.

SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

U.S. Government Customers

For a list of FBIS products, to subscribe to an FBIS publication, or to indicate a change of address contact:

FBIS
P.O. Box 2804
Washington, DC 20013-2804
Telephone: (202) 338-6735
FAX: (703) 733-6042

Non-Government Customers

Subscriptions are available from the National Technical Information Service:

NTIS
5285 Port Royal Road
Springfield, VA 22161
Telephone: (703) 487-4630
FAX: (703) 321-8547

New subscribers should expect a 30-day delay in receipt of the first issue.

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

6 AUG 96

